

Economic Services Administration

E S A Briefing Book

State Fiscal Year 2005

A reference for programs, caseloads, and expenditures



January 2006

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The Economic Services Administration's (ESA) 2005 Program Briefing Book is a reference guide to our programs, caseload trends, client demographics, and expenditures. The book highlights information for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2004, the period of July 2004 through June 2005. It also provides you with historical trends.

You can find this information online at: www.wa.gov/dshs/esa/briefingbook.htm

We are committed to providing you with accurate and useful information. If you have questions about ESA or the information in the briefing book, please contact Ellen Silverman at (360) 725-4585, silvees@dshs.wa.gov or members of ESA staff listed in Appendix 1.

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Introduction

Introduction to ESA

Economic Services Administration (ESA) is located within the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). Our mission is to provide the resources and support that help people build better lives.

Who ESA Serves

ESA helps low-income families, children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, older adults, refugees, and immigrants. ESA also serves children who need child support, paternity establishment, child care, and medical services

Where ESA Serves

ESA's Community Services Division provides services through 42 Community Services Offices (CSOs), 10 Branch Offices, 5 Outstations, a statewide network of Customer Service Centers (CSCs) (or call centers) and 10 DCS field offices that are located in most cities across the state. ESA's Division of Child Support (DCS), which consists of a headquarters office and ten field offices that are located across the state. A map of our six regions can be found in Appendix 2.

How ESA Serves

Our programs provide such diverse services as: cash grants, Basic Food, housing assistance, child support enforcement, child care subsidies, repatriation assistance, domestic violence referrals, and telephone subsidies. ESA staff also determines eligibility for state and federal medical programs.

CSO and CSC staff work with individuals, families, and children to determine program eligibility, to issue benefits, and assist clients achieve self-sufficiency. DCS provides paternity establishment, child support order establishment, and child/medical support enforcement services. DCS has an array of tools to collect child support with wage withholding being the preferred method. Alternate methods for hard-to-collect cases include filing of liens, bank account levies, asset seizure and sale, and license suspension. The Division's web site is located at <http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/dcs/index.shtml>.

ESA Partnerships

ESA staff work closely with other DSHS Administrators, other state agencies, courts, Tribes, and community partners, including: other administrations within DSHS, Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development, State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Workforce Development Councils, community action agencies, prosecuting attorneys, county clerks, county commissioners, and non-profit agencies.

How to Access ESA Services

Local telephone books list the Community Services Offices and the Child Support Offices in the Government Section (look under State, Social and Health Services Department). ESA provides the following toll-free numbers and websites

- ***CSD Constituent Relations:*** ***1-800-865-7801***

You can locate your Community Services Office, get additional contact information, and apply for public assistance at www.onlinecsd.dshs.wa.gov

- ***Child Support Community Relations Unit:*** ***1-800-457-6202***

The Child Support Resource Center is located on-line at <http://www1.dshs.wa.gov/dcs/>

Program Descriptions

ESA Programs

ESA provides a wide variety of services through 21 programs. They are described, in alphabetical order, on the following pages

- Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN)
- Child Care – Homeless (HCC)
- Child Care – Seasonal (SCC)
- Child Care – Working Connections (WCCC)
- Child Support Services
- Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
- Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
- Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
- Food Stamp Employment and Training (FS E&T)
- General Assistance – Unemployable (GA-U)
- General Assistance – Expedited SSI (GA-X)
- Naturalization Assistance Services
- Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
- Refugee and Immigrant Services
- State Family Assistance (SFA)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment
- Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
- United States Repatriate
- Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
- WorkFirst (WF)

Program Descriptions

Title	Additional Requirements-Emergent Needs (AREN)
Brief Description	Provides a cash payment to meet emergent housing or utility needs. Benefits may be authorized multiple times in a consecutive 12-month period and are limited to \$750.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08.090, Rulemaking Authority Enforcement RCW 74.04.050, Department to administer public assistance Programs
Funding Source	Federal & State: Mixture of TANF and TANF–MOE dollars
Population Served	Pregnant women or families with an eligible minor child
Eligibility	Families must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive Temporary Assistance of Needy Families (TANF); State family Assistance (SFA), or Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) 2. Have an emergency housing or utility need and 3. Have a good reason for not having enough money to pay for housing or utility cost
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments may be used to prevent eviction or foreclosure, secure housing if homeless or domestic violence victim, secure or prevent shut-off of utilities related to health and safety, or repair damage to home if it causes risk to health or safety
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community or charitable agencies that may help to meet the emergent need 2. Food banks 3. Housing shelters or low-income/emergency housing 4. Other public assistance programs

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care – Homeless Child Care (HCC)
Brief Description	Offers subsidized child care to eligible homeless families involved in qualifying activities. Goal is to provide access to licensed /certified child care and support parental efforts to attend appointments for health care, substance abuse treatment, violence avoidance, legal assistance and other social services needed to obtain housing and achieve stability.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.12.340, 74.04.050 and 43.20A790
Funding Source	Funded by state general fund
Population Served	<p>Homeless families who do not qualify for other subsidy child care programs and who require child care while they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeking permanent housing 2. Seeking employment or involved in employment activity, if Working Connections Child Care is not immediately available through no fault of the parent 3. Attending appointments for medical/mental health care, substance abuse, violence avoidance, legal appointments, or other social services as needed to achieve stability 4. Requesting to reduce parental stress that threatens the health and safety of the family unit <p>Program is available throughout most of the state</p>
Eligibility	Families must meet definition of homelessness and be involved in approved activity.
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community agencies contracted for the authorization duties 2. Community Services Offices (CSOs) 3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) 4. Resource and referral agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care – Seasonal Child Care (SCC)
Brief Description	Offers child care subsidies to eligible families who are seasonally employed in agriculturally related work. The goal is to provide access to licensed/ certified child care so children are in safe healthy environments while parents are involved in qualifying work activities.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR Parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), RCW 74.12.340, 74.13.085 and WAC 388-292
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants and state funds
Population Served	Eligible families who are seasonally employed in agricultural, work require child care to participate in approved activities, do not qualify for TANF and have a child age 12 or younger or, a child with special needs age 18 or younger.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parents are actively employed in agriculturally related work in Washington state, or in bordering state within 40 miles of the Washington state border 2. The primary wage earner was employed in agriculturally related worked for eleven months, or less with any one employer in the previous twelve months 3. The family's adjusted monthly income averaged for the previous 12 months is at or below 200% of the federal Poverty Level for that size of family 4. 50% or more of a family's earned income for the previous 12 months is derived from agriculturally related work 5. The parents(s) agree to participate in the cost of child care by making a monthly co-payment
Services	Child care payment on behalf of authorized families
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community agencies contracted to authorized seasonal child care 2. Community Service Offices (CSOs) 3. Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Care – Working Connections Child Care (WCCC)
Brief Description	Provides child care subsidies for families, whose incomes are at or below 200% of the federal poverty level, in which adults are working, looking for work, or enrolled in an approved training program while working.
Legal Authorization	Child care is provided by federal block grants under 45 CFR parts 98 and 99, the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF), and state monies, RCW 74.12.340
Funding Source	Funded by federal block grants, a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds, and state matching funds
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funded by federal block grants, a required child care to participate in approved: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. WorkFirst activities b. Job search c. Employment d. Training plans 2. Non-TANF families who require child care to maintain employment or attend approved training while employed
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The eligible families' income must be at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) 2. Parents pay for a portion of their care, based on a sliding scale 3. The parents must be in an approved activity
Services	Child care payment on behalf of eligible families
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Head Start 2. Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) 3. Child Care Resource and Referral 4. Community Service Offices (CSOs)

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
Brief Description	Provides services for the establishment of paternity, and the establishment, modification and enforcement of child support orders (financial and medical) support for children to help families become or remain self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 608-669b and 45 CFR Volume 2, Chapter III, §§300-399)
Funding Source	Funded by federal funds, state matching funds, and local funding. May earn additional federal incentive funding. Federal: 66 % Federal Incentives 13% State: 21%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current Assistance (Individuals who are currently receiving Title IV-A TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services) 2. Former Assistance (Individuals who have ever received AFDC or TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services) 3. Never Assistance (Individuals who have never received AFDC or TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care services and have made application for Title IV-D services. Includes non-IV –A Medicaid only state foster care and child care only)
Eligibility	Automatic as a condition of receiving a TANF grant or Medicaid; continuation of services; interstate referral; or upon application for non-assistance services
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative support order establishment 2. Full enforcement or collection services 3. Responsible parent locate services 4. Support order modification 5. Medical enforcement 6. Paternity establishment 7. Payment processing services only 8. Electronic funds transfer/electronic data interchange for employers 9. Electronic funds transfer for parents 10. Tribal support service 11. Employer information
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TANF/WorkFirst 2. Courts 3. Prosecuting Attorneys 4. Community Services Offices (CSOs) 5. Office of Administrative Hearings 6. DSHS Children's Administration 7. Washington State Support Registry 8. DSHS Health and Recovery Services Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	Child Support Services
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">9. State Tribal Relations Unit10. Department of Health11. Department of Corrections12. Employment Security Department13. Department of Labor and Industries14. Department of Revenue15. Department of Licensing16. Internal Revenue Service17. U.S. Department of Justice18. U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service19. U.S. Department of Defense20. Hospitals21. Community Based Organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP)
Brief Description	Provides program benefits to alleviate emergent conditions resulting from insufficient income and resources to provide for food, shelter, clothing, medical care, or other necessary items. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 consecutive days in any consecutive twelve-month period. <i>(Note: Part of the funding for the CEAP programs was transferred to the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development in SFY 2000)</i>
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.660, Family Emergency Assistance Program
Funding Source	100% State funded
Population Served	Women in any stage of pregnancy or families with dependent children who are ineligible to receive benefits from any of the following programs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary Assistance for Needy families (TANF) 2. State family Assistance (SFA) 3. Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) 4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Applicants must be residents of Washington 2. Applicants must be in emergent need and have no resources to meet that need 3. Family income must be less than 90% of the TANF payment standard 4. Applicants cannot have been refused without good cause a bona fide job offer or training for employment within 30 days of the date application 5. Payment is limited to payment maximums for individual emergent need items or the TANF Payment Standard whichever is lower
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides for specific emergent needs such as food, shelter, clothing, minor medical care, utilities, household maintenance, job related transportation or clothing, and transportation for foster care-bound children
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 2. Low-income emergency housing 3. Food banks 4. Charitable agencies 5. Community medical centers 6. Other public assistance programs (approximately half of CEAP households are subsequently approved for TANF)

Program Descriptions

Title	Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)
Brief Description	Provides a one time in a 12-month period payment up to \$1,500, to overcome a temporary emergency and keep otherwise eligible families from becoming dependent upon TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.210, Diversion Program – Emergency Assistance
Funding Source	100% State – TANF MOE
Population Served	Low-income families with temporary emergent needs who are not likely to need continued assistance if those needs are met
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet TANF eligibility criteria but not receiving TANF 2. Cannot have received DCA within the last 12 months 3. Cannot have an adult in the family who is ineligible for cash assistance for any reason other than one adult receiving SSI in a two-adult family 4. If the families go on TANF within 12 months of receiving DCA, a prorated amount of the DCA payment must be repaid to the state by monthly deductions equal to 5% of the cash grant 5. Benefits may be authorized for only 30 days in a twelve-consecutive month period 6. The total of all payments in 30-day period is limited to \$1,500.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payments to cover emergent needs for shelter, transportation, child care, food, medical care, and employment-related expenses 2. Usually paid directly to vendors
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment 2. Child care 3. Child support services 4. Medical assistance 5. Food assistance 6. Other services to assist low-income families

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance to low-income individuals and families
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act 1977 Public Law 88-525 (7 U.S.C. 2011-2036)
Funding Source	Federal food benefits are paid directly by USDA to Client. The State's administrative cost for the program is funded by both federal and state funds.
Population Served	Households with incomes at or below 130% of the federal poverty level. The federal government sets the income and resources standards. The income standards are updated October 1st each year based on the federal poverty level in effect at the time.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must meet U.S Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service criteria for financial need 2. Eligible assistance unit members must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be U.S. citizens or nationals or qualified aliens meeting certain criteria b. Be residents of Washington c. Participate in Food Stamp employment & training requirements (requirement currently applies only to residents of King County) d. Meet certain eligibility criteria if on strike 3. An Assistance Unit is categorically eligible when: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All members receive Social Security Supplemental Security Income b. All members receive General Assistance c. The household has gross income at or below 130% of the federal poverty level d. Some members receive or are authorized to receive payments or services from: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. TANF cash assistance II. State family assistance III. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) for four months after initial DCA issuance. 4. Elderly persons or persons with disabilities need only to meet the net income standard to be entitled to medical deductions 5. Persons with disabilities have the value of their vehicles exempted entirely when used for medical transportation 6. Certain students of higher education, able-bodied adults without dependents and assistance units participating in the food distribution program on or near Indian reservations are not eligible for benefits 7. Some people are ineligible for food assistance and must have some of their income and resources considered available to the remaining eligible assistance unit members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fugitive felons including probation and parole violators b. Persons failing to attest to citizenship or alien status

Program Descriptions

Title	Federal Food Stamp Program (FSP)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Disqualified for (i) intentional program violation, (ii) failure to provide a Social Security Number, or (iii) not participating in work requirements 9. Disqualified if ineligible alien
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores
Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. Children and family services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

WAC 388-478-0060 What are the income limits and maximum benefit amounts for Basic Food? If an assistance unit (AU) or family meets all other eligibility requirements for Basic Food, they must have income at or below the limits in columns B and C to get Basic Food. The maximum monthly benefit a family could receive is listed in column D.

EFFECTIVE 10-1-2004				
Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E*
Number of eligible AU members	Maximum Gross Monthly Income	Maximum Net Monthly Income	Maximum Allotment	165% of the Poverty Level
1	\$,1009	\$ 776	\$149	\$1,281
2	1,354	1,041	274	1,718
3	1,698	1,306	393	2,155
4	2,043	1,571	499	2,592
5	2,387	1,836	592	3,030
6	2,732	2,101	711	3,467
7	3,076	2,366	786	3,904
8	3,421	2,631	898	4,341
9	3,766	2,896	1,010	4,779
10	4,111	3,161	1,112	5,217
Each Additional Member	+345	+265	+112	+438

* 165 Percent Standard for Clients Who Are both Elderly and Disabled. A client who is both elderly and disabled and can't cook their own meals may be in a separate family or Assistance Unit (AU) only if the other people who would normally be in the AU (not counting the person's spouse) have combined income at or under the 165% standard. The client's spouse must always be in the AU if they live with the client.

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)
Brief Description	Provides food assistance for legal immigrants who are not eligible for the federal Food Stamp program.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.120 Immigrants-food assistance
Funding Source	State: Mix of state and TANF — MOE
Population Served	Legal immigrants who become ineligible for the federal Food Stamp program under federal welfare reform, August 1996
Eligibility	With the exception of citizenship and alien rules, the state program mirrors the federal Food Stamp program.
Services	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electronic food benefits can be used at participating grocery stores 2. The value of the benefit is determined by size of household and net income
Linkages	Same as for the federal Food Stamp program: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nutrition education programs 2. School lunch programs 3. Low-income housing 4. Food banks 5. Children and family services 6. Community medical centers 7. Senior outreach 8. Charitable agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Program Employment and Training (FS E&T)
Brief Description	Provides employment and training services to clients, ages 16 through 59, who are receiving food assistance only, unless otherwise exempt.
Legal Authorization	Food Stamp Act of 1977 (as amended)
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds, but certain costs are matched with state funds. Private and state funds are matched with 50% federal funds though a pilot project within King County.
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Stamp program recipients ages 16 through 59 and have dependents in King County only 2. Ages 18 to 50 able bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) are exempt from federal participation requirements statewide. ABAWDs with individual exemptions may volunteer for E&T services. Participation in job search and educational components are subject to space availability
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Food Stamp Program applicants or recipients who are not receiving other types of assistance and are <i>not exempt</i> under the following exemption criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Caring for a child under age 6 or a person determined to be incapacitated b. Unable to work due to incapacity c. Confronts substantial barriers to employment, e.g. medical, transportation, language d. Resides in an area that is exempted from Food Stamp Employment and Training Services under the state plan e. Applying for or receives unemployment compensation f. Participating in alcohol or drug treatment program g. Working 30 hours or receiving weekly earnings equal to federal minimum wage times 30 hours h. Students ages 16 or 17, not the head of household, and attend school such as high school or GED programs; or enrolled in a work program i. Students who are 18 or older enrolled at least half time in any accredited school, training program, or institution for higher education 2. For ABAWDs, the 3-month limits does not apply if the person meets any one of the exemptions in sections 1 above or if the person is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exempt by federal waiver b. Unable to participate due lack of E&T services c. Pregnant d. Under 18 or over 49 years of age e. Eligible for the 15 % exemption rule <p><i>Federal law allows states to exempt up to 15% of their ABAWD caseload who is not otherwise eligible for one of the previously listed individual exemptions</i></p>

Program Descriptions

Title	Food Stamp Program Employment and Training (FS E&T)
Services	Employment and training services include: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Job search2. Basic education3. Referral to job openings
Linkages	Same as those for the TANF program. In addition: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Employment Security Department, for job search activities2. Contractors in some regions to develop work sites for:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Workfare andb. Work experience3. Under a pilot project in King County, specified contractors also provide job search activities in addition to basic education and vocational training services

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable with Expedited Medicaid (GAX)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who appear to be eligible and are applying for Social Security Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.
Legal Authorization	Medicaid eligibility authorized by Omnibus Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990 (P.L. 101-508), program implemented on May 1, 1991. Cash assistance authorized by RCW 74.04.005(6)
Funding Source	100% General Fund-State, which is recovered from retroactive payment (interim assistance) once SSI eligibility is approved
Population Served	Adults 18 to 65 years old, who appear to be eligible for SSI benefits pending a final administrative determination of disability by the Social Security Administration (SSA)
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet the same financial criteria as GAU 2. Incapacitating conditions must meet SSI disability or blindness criteria as certified by a department-contracted physician or psychologist 3. Recipients must be cooperating with department SSI facilitator in applying for and pursuing SSI benefits 4. Eligibility is limited to the period of time that an SSI application is active and disability determination is pending
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance, ongoing additional requirements benefits, case management, and referral services that are the same as those provided to GAU recipients 2. Medicaid (Categorical Needy Medical coverage) 3. SSI facilitation services by social workers trained in the disability benefits application process to ensure that the person is able to complete, submit and track the disability application submitted to SSA
Linkages	<p>The same as for the GAU program with the addition of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security offices and 2. Private-practice attorneys who accept referrals to represent recipients in challenging denial of disability after the reconsideration stage of the SSI application

Program Descriptions

Title	General Assistance – Unemployable (GAU)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for low-income adults who are unemployable based on medical impairment.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.04.005(6)
Funding Source	100% State
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incapacitated adults aged 18 to 65 years, or 2. If under 18 and member of married couple
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet income and resource tests. Resource limits are the same as for the TANF program 2. Recipients must be unemployable due to mental, emotional, or physical impairment. For applicants the impairment must prevent employment for at least 90 days from date of application 3. A person is ineligible for GAU if incapacitated only by alcoholism or drug addiction. Persons who are chemically dependent in addition to having a mental or physical impairment that qualifies as a GAU incapacity may be assigned a protective payee or required to participate in alcohol or drug treatment 4. Recipients must accept available treatment or services or benefits from other agencies that would enable them to become employable or reduce their need for assistance
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance 2. On-going additional requirements (i.e., laundry, telephone, restaurant meals, home-delivered meals, and food for service animals) 3. Medical coverage through Medical Care Services 4. Casework 5. Referral for alcohol or drug treatment 6. Assessment for potential disability 7. Services and support to prepare for or become employed, when funds are available
Linkages	<p>Local and emergency services agencies including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alcohol/drug assessment and treatment agencies 2. Community mental health agencies 3. Division for Vocational Rehabilitation 4. Social Security Administration 5. Food banks 6. Housing shelters 7. Long-term or congregate care facilities

Program Descriptions

Title	Naturalization Assistance Services
Brief Description	Provides services that prepare low-income refugees and legal immigrants for U.S citizenship testing.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR 400.152, 152 400.155 and RCW 74.08A .130
Funding Source	Mix of federal and state funds
Population Served	Refugees and legal immigrants who are within two years or less of their eligibility to become naturalized citizen
Eligibility	Refugees and legal immigrants who receive Supplemental Security income (SSI) benefits or benefits through a cash medical or food assistance program administration by DSHS
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information and referral services 2. Naturalization preparation training and instruction including American history civics and English 3. Payment of fees for the United States Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) application for naturalization when appropriate 4. Assistance in completing the USCIS naturalization application form 5. Assistance in obtaining test or fee waivers when appropriate
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Homeland Security (formerly INS) United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) 2. Community-based organizations 3. City of Seattle 4. Seattle Housing Authority 5. Northwest Immigrant Rights Project 6. Northwest Justice Project 7. Social Security Administration

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)
Brief Description	Provides cash and medical assistance for newly arrived refugees.
Legal Authorization	CFR 400.45 – 400.69 Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.
Funding Source	Federal: 100%
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees or asylees authorized by the U.S State Department to immigrate into the U.S. because they are unwilling or unable to return to their country of nationality due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in particular social group, or political opinion 2. Individuals who have been certified by the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement as victims of severe forms of human trafficking
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees, asylees, Cubans/Haitians, Amerasians, and victims of human trafficking, who meet financial need criteria for the TANF program but are not TANF eligible (e.g., adults without dependent children) 2. Currently, eligibility expires eight months after the date of their arrival in the United States. For asylee adults, eligibility expires eight months after the date their asylee status is granted 3. Unless exempt, adults must register for employment and language services 4. Adults must also provide the name of the voluntary agency, which helped bring them to this country 5. Refugee youth identified by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as Refugee Unaccompanied Minors.
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance for food, clothing, and shelter 2. Medical assistance 3. Health screening 4. Unaccompanied Minor Program
5. Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Voluntary resettlement agencies 2. Mutual assistance associations 3. Community employment providers 4. Low-income housing 5. Food banks 6. Community medical centers 7. Charitable agencies 8. Workforce development councils 9. Public health departments 10. Other local agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Refugee and Immigrant Services
Brief Description	Provides services for refugees and immigrants, primarily through community-based agencies, to help refugees and immigrants become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Refugee Act of 1980, Public Law 96-212; CFR 400.70 – 400.82, 400.140 – 400.156, RCW 74.08A.100
Funding Source	Primarily funded by federal funds with a supplement of state funding for individuals not eligible for federal funding
Population Served	Refugees and legal immigrants
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugees and legal immigrants 2. Amerasians, Cubans, Haitians, and victims of trafficking are eligible, although they do not have refugee status 3. Must meet low-income financial criteria
Services	<p>The Refugee Immigrant Assistance (RIA) Section purchases the following services for refugees through contracts with community-based agencies, the community and technical colleges, and the Employment Security Department:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment placement services 2. Employment training 3. English language training 4. Information and referral 5. Case management services 6. Refugee foster services 7. Mental health services
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community-based employment providers 2. Mutual assistance associations 3. Voluntary agencies who sponsor refugees 4. Public health departments 5. U.S citizenship and immigration services 6. Community and technical colleges 7. Community-based organizations 8. Local employers 9. Employment Security Department 10. Workforce training councils 11. City of Seattle and King County 12. Low income housing 13. Food banks

Program Descriptions

Title	State Family Assistance (SFA)
Brief Description	Provides cash assistance for legal immigrant families, students ages 19 to 20, and pregnant women who are ineligible to receive TANF.
Legal Authorization	RCW 74.08A.100, Immigrants-Eligibility RCW 74.12.035, Additional Eligibility Requirements (Students)
Funding Source	State: Mix of State and TANF MOE
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigrants ineligible for TANF because of the citizenship and alien status eligibility requirements 2. Children under 21 years of age attending high school who are ineligible for TANF because they are over age 18 3. Needy caretaker relatives of these children 4. Pregnant women with no other children who are ineligible for TANF or for misrepresentation of residence in order to receive TANF benefits in two or more states at the same time
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recipients must meet all TANF eligibility criteria, except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the citizenship and alien status requirements b. the age requirement for children or c. the prohibition of pregnant women with no other children who have for misrepresented their residence to obtain assistance in two or more states 2. Immigrants must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Qualified aliens ineligible for TANF because of the five-year period of ineligibility b) Aliens permanently residing in the U.S. under color of law (PRUCOL) 3. Children ages 19 and 20 are in high school or a GED program full-time 4. Benefits have a five-year time limit
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing and shelter 2. Immigrant recipients of SFA are not eligible for medical assistance. However SFA recipients may be eligible for Alien Emergency Medical program if they have a medical emergency that meets certain eligibility requirements. Clients are eligible for WorkFirst services 3. Additional Requirements Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as rent and utilities if eviction or shut-off notices have been issued
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations

Program Descriptions

Title	Supplemental Security Income (SSI) State Supplemental Payment (SSP)
Brief Description	Provides a supplemental cash payment to some recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in addition to their regular SSI payment.
Legal Authorization	Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 20 CFR 416.2095, and RCW 74.04.600–74.04.640
Funding Source	State: 100% state funds for the supplement
Population Served	SSP is paid to the following populations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandatory Income Level (MIL)–people who received state aged, blind or disabled cash assistance in 1973 who were converted to receiving federal SSI in January 1974 2. People with an ineligible spouse – SSI recipients whose spouse is not eligible for SSI in their own right 3. Developmentally Disabled – people who meet Social Security disability criteria 4. SSI recipients who are aged or blind 5. Certain foster children receiving SSI.
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Administration (SSA) determines SSI eligibility and administers the program. Washington has chosen state administration of the state supplement and provides SSP to only those determined SSI eligible by SSA 2. Must meet resource limit of \$2,000 for an individual and \$3,000 for a couple (not all resources are counted)
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The MIL SSP varies by individual and federal requirement 2. The SSP to persons eligible for SSI because they are aged or blind or who have an ineligible spouse is \$46 per month 3. Developmentally disabled SSP varies by individual and client need 4. Foster child SSP varies by individual need 5. The SSP for a person eligible for SSI who is residing in a medical institution is \$21.62 per month 6. A person eligible for SSI is automatically eligible for Categorically Needy medical coverage
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Senior citizens centers 3. Ongoing additional requirements 4. Food banks 5. Developmental disability programs 6. Congregate care facilities 7. Adult family homes 8. Nursing homes 9. Medical facilities 10. Mental health centers 11. Other community charitable and social service agencies

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)
Brief Description	Provides benefits for low-income families. TANF provides cash assistance and the WorkFirst program provides services to families who need to work, look for work, prepare for work or get a better job. (See WorkFirst description on following pages).
Legal Authorization	Title IV-A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 602-619) and RCW Chapters 74.04 (General Provisions Administration), 74.08 (Eligibility Generally — Standards of Assistance), 74.08A (Washington WorkFirst/TANF), and 74.12 (TANF)
Funding Source	Funded by a federal block grant and a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds
Population Served	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children under age 18 2. Children under age 19 attending high school or GED program full-time 3. Parents or needy caretaker relatives of these children 4. Unmarried teen parents under the age of 18 5. Pregnant women with no other children
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The family or assistance unit must include a child (or a pregnant woman with no other children) who is in financial need. The child of unmarried parents can be excluded from recipient assistance units at the option of the parents 2. Family net monthly income may not exceed the Payment Standard plus authorized Additional Requirements. Under TANF, 50% of gross earnings are countable when determining eligibility and payment amount 3. Families can own a home, household goods, and up to \$1,000 in countable assets. The first \$5,000 in equity value of a vehicle is exempt, and equity that exceeds this amount counts towards the \$1,000 asset limit. Recipients may accumulate up to \$3,000 in savings (e.g. a bank account) 4. Teen parents must meet all TANF eligibility requirements, be living in an approved living situation, and must be attending high school. When not living in an approved living situation, the child of the teen is opened on TANF as a child-only case 5. Families must be Washington residents and not living in a public institution (with some exceptions) 6. All eligible family members must have a Social Security Number or cooperate in obtaining one Families must assign rights to child support and cooperate with the DSHS Division of Child Support by identifying the absent parent of the children and in obtaining child support 7. Adults and certain teens must participate in WorkFirst program work or work activities for up to 40 hours a week. There are a few exceptions to participation requirements

Program Descriptions

Title	Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash assistance in accordance with State Payment Standards for food, clothing, and shelter 2. Medical assistance and WorkFirst services 3. Additional Requirements—Emergent Need (AREN) payments for special needs, such as obtaining housing or preventing eviction or utility shut-off 4. SSI Facilitation, providing assistance with completing and monitoring a SSA Title II or Title XVI application
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income housing 2. Food banks 3. Children and family services 4. Community medical centers 5. Charitable organizations 6. Tribal TANF programs (Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Lower Elwha Klallam, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Quileute, Quinault, and Spokane tribes) 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit

The need standards for cash assistance units are:

1. For families or assistance units with obligation to pay shelter costs:

Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard	Family or Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard
1	\$ 1,021	6	\$2,458
2	1,293	7	2,841
3	1,596	8	3,144
4	1,883	9	3,447
5	2,170	10 or more	3,750

2. For families or assistance units with shelter provided at no cost:

Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard	Family or Assistance Unit Size	Need Standard
1	\$ 530	6	\$1,275
2	671	7	1,474
3	828	8	1,631
4	977	9	1,788
5	1,126	10 or more	1,946

Program Descriptions

Title	United States Repatriation
Brief Description	Provides a federal cash loan for food, housing, medical, or transportation costs and social services to help United States citizen or dependent resettle after emergent conditions require the person to return to the U.S.
Legal Authorization	45 CFR Part 212
Funding Source	Initial expenditures are state funds that are recouped by federal funds
Population Served	U.S. citizens or their dependents returning from a foreign country
Eligibility	The U.S. Department of State determines eligibility and authorizes repatriation based on poverty, mental or physical illness, or international crisis
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resettlement assistance for up to 90 days after return to the U.S., unless an extension is granted 2. Cash loan based on the TANF payment standard for household size, to pay for food, shelter, medical care and other emergent needs, or travel costs to the state of residence or final destination
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Security Supplemental Income 2. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families or other public assistance programs 3. Food assistance 4. U.S. State Department and Administration for Children and Families (ACF), International Social Services contracted by ACF to coordinate the program with and refer eligible people to the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services

Program Descriptions

Title	Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP)
Brief Description	Provides waivers and discounts on telephone fees for low-income households.
Legal Authorization	RCW 80.36.410, Washington Telephone Assistance Program—Findings
Funding Source	100% state funds, through a special Treasurer’s Trust Fund. A 13-cent excise tax on all wire phone lines supplies the funding
Population Served	Public assistance program recipients and former recipients of the Community Service Voice Mail Program
Eligibility	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There must be at least one adult in the household receiving benefits from one or more of the following programs: Food Stamps or State Food Assistance; TANF or State Family Assistance; specific types of Medical Assistance; or was referred to the department by a community agency that provided community service voice mail 2. Clients must apply for WTAP by contacting their local telephone company and requesting this service 3. Client eligibility lasts through the end of the fiscal year in which the client loses eligibility for public assistance. For clients eligible for WTAP through the Community Service Voice Mail program, eligibility lasts for the remainder of the year referred, plus one additional state fiscal year
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once-a-year waiver of deposit for local service 2. A one-time-per-address 50% discount on connection fees, averaging \$15.50 3. A reduction in the monthly flat fee for telephone services which, with federal support, averages about \$14 per month
Linkages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 2. Telephone companies serving Washington state residents 3. Universal Service Administration Company (providing federal funds, which pays 50% of client telephone connection fees once per address and pays a partial match for client monthly flat rate fees) 4. Community agencies providing community service voice mail

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
Brief Description	Provides support services and activities to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families/State Family Assistance (TANF/SFA) clients and low-income families so they can find jobs, keep jobs, get better jobs and become self-sufficient.
Legal Authorization	Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, and RCW 74.08A, Washington Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act
Funding Source	May be funded by a federal block grant and/or a required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) expenditure of state funds
Population Served	Low-income families with dependent children and pregnant women
Eligibility	TANF/SFA recipients, former TANF/SFA recipients up to six months, and under some circumstances, low-income families with incomes at or below 175% of the federal poverty level
Services	<p>Case Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WorkFirst orientation 2. Referrals for services and/or to address emergencies such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Family Planning (for every participant) b. Necessary supplemental accommodation (for everyone who needs it) c. Family violence (however we learn about it and at the participant's choice) d. Learning disabilities e. Substance abuse and f. Pregnant or parenting a child under 12 months. 3. Employability screening 4. Individual Responsibility Plan (IRP) (to document participant's responsibilities, work requirements, and the supports provided that enable WorkFirst participation) 5. Requiring (and helping) pregnant or parenting minors to be in a suitable living arrangement and complete high school 6. Referring participants who are not job-ready for services or treatment to resolve issues (such as family violence or disability) 7. Continued evaluation and IRP updates 8. In-depth assessment and interdisciplinary case staffing as needed to develop more effective plans for self-sufficiency 9. Local planning areas

Program Descriptions

Title	WorkFirst (WF)
	<p>Services While Working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Wage progression and job retention services (e.g., education and training) 11. Re-employment services following job loss <p>Services While Looking for Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Employment service supports (e.g., help with transportation) 13. Employment services (e.g., job leads, and access to resource rooms, phone banks, and job fairs) 14. Job preparation (e.g., Employment competencies, work skills assessment and employment work shops) 15. Part-time language training for limited-English proficient participants in job search 16. Customized job skills (short-term training course that leads to an available job at an above-average wage) <p>Services While Preparing for Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Short-term subsidized employment, Community Jobs, for participants who leave job search without finding unsubsidized work 18. A changing mixture of subsidized or unpaid work, job search, treatment, education, training, and/or other services
<p>Linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment Security Department 2. Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development 3. State Board for Technical and Community Colleges 4. Workforce Development Councils, operating under the Workforce Investment Act 5. Native American Tribes 6. Community programs 7. ESA State Tribal Relations Unit 8. Refugee and Immigrant community-based organizations 9. Local planning areas

Program Descriptions

Basic Food Program

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Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program

This section summarizes data on households and persons participating in the Washington State Basic Food Program:

1. **The federally-funded (FSP) and state-funded Basic Food Program (FAP) caseloads are broken out into three program types:**
 - A. SSI - all recipients that also received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security (SSA) benefits;
 - B. Public Assistance Food Stamps (PAFS) - all recipients that received a cash assistance grant;
 - C. Non-Assistance Food Stamps (NAFS) - at least one recipient who did not receive a cash assistance grant or SSI.
2. The **state**-funded Basic Food Program (FAP) is for individuals who meet federal income requirements, but not federal immigrant eligibility criteria.

Highlights:

- **The average monthly Basic Food Program caseload increased to 251,337 cases in SFY 2005, from 220,120 cases in SFY 2004. The average payment per case in SFY 2005 was \$174.46.**
- **The proportion of the state population who received the Basic Food Program in SFY 2005 increased to 8.1% compared to 7.3% in SFY 2004.**
- **A majority of cases in SFY 2005 received the Basic Food Program through the federally-funded Basic Food Program Only (98.8%). Another 0.9% are mixed federally-funded and state-funded, and only 0.4% are state-funded only.**
- **As of June 2005, 40,364 or 15.3% receive the Basic Food Program through WASHCAP.**
- **Preliminary findings indicate Washington's federal Food Stamp Program error rate may qualify for a bonus as one of the most improved states in the nation. The estimated state-only error rate is 3.2% for FFY 2005, twelfth best in the nation and third most improved. This figure represents case findings reported for October 2004 through July 2005. Final figures will be available by June 30, 2006.**
- **Most Basic Food Program recipients in SFY 2005 were female (55.6%), white (60.7%). More adults were never married (42.3%). The median age of adults was 39 years.**

Basic Food Program

Selected Basic Food Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	220,120 (206,853 – 232,065)	251,337 (233,659 – 265,576)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	451,509 (427,802 – 473,845)	506,759 (476,459 – 530,272)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	254,371 (239,473 – 268,942)	291,573 (272,345 – 307,322)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	197,138 (188,329 – 204,903)	215,186 (204,114 – 222,950)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	7.3%	8.1%
State Population¹	6,167,800	6,256,400
Children as a Percent of Recipients	43.7%	42.5%
Average Persons Per Case	2.1	2.0
Average Children Per Case	0.9	0.9
Average Children Per Adult	0.8	0.7
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$168.71 (\$164.94 - \$171.00)	\$174.46 (\$166.43 - \$179.36)

¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

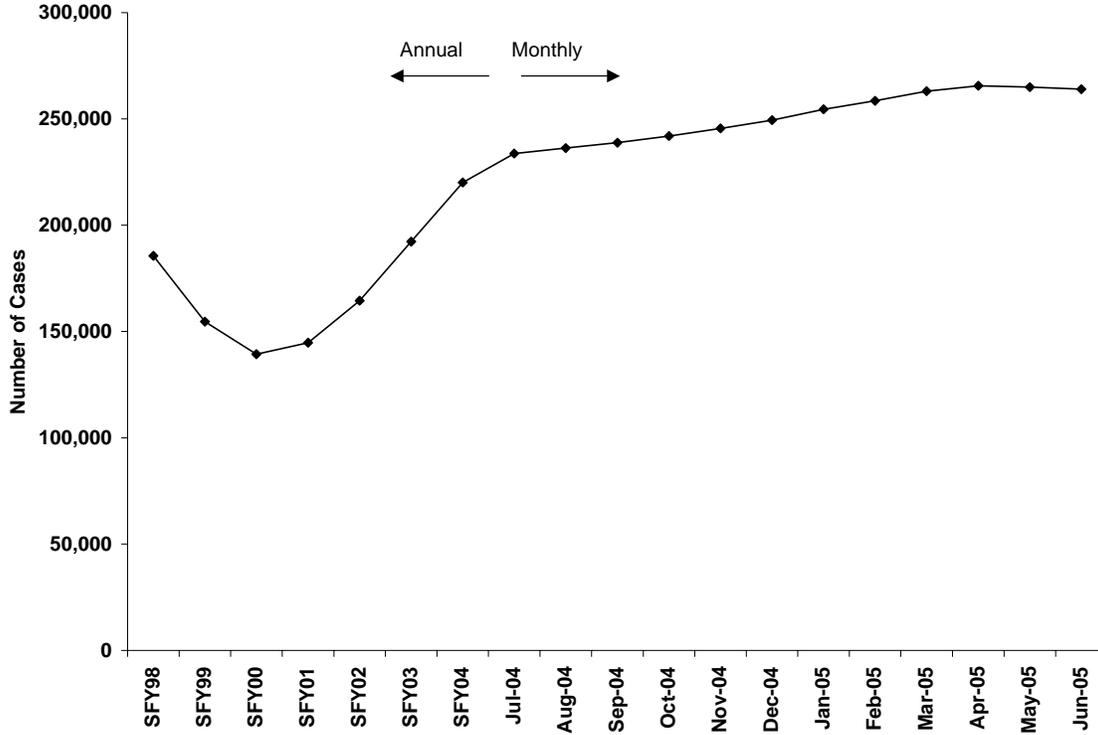
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



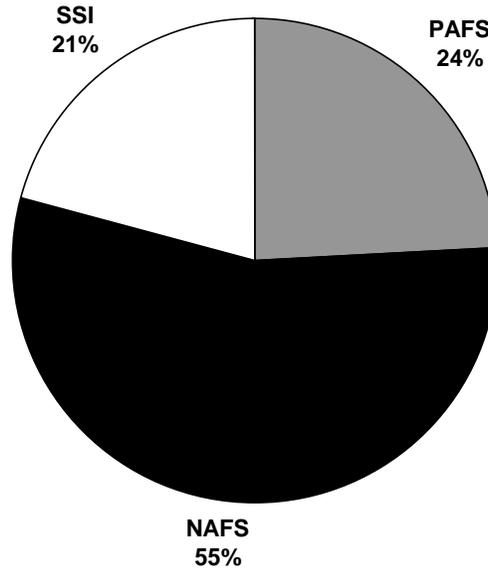
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	233,659	476,459	\$39,079,569.22	\$167.25
August	236,281	480,760	\$39,496,054.08	\$167.16
September	238,804	484,652	\$39,743,221.18	\$166.43
October	241,968	490,121	\$43,104,110.90	\$178.14
November	245,501	498,156	\$43,870,772.24	\$178.70
December	249,416	504,743	\$44,735,857.19	\$179.36
January	254,475	515,256	\$44,293,298.56	\$174.06
February	258,459	520,149	\$45,938,152.30	\$177.74
March	262,990	527,141	\$46,557,642.26	\$177.03
April	265,576	530,272	\$46,773,795.87	\$176.12
May	264,906	527,949	\$46,492,180.92	\$175.50
June	264,007	525,451	\$46,107,793.80	\$174.65
Mo. Avg	251,337	506,759	\$43,849,370.71	\$174.46

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program(FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Type, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

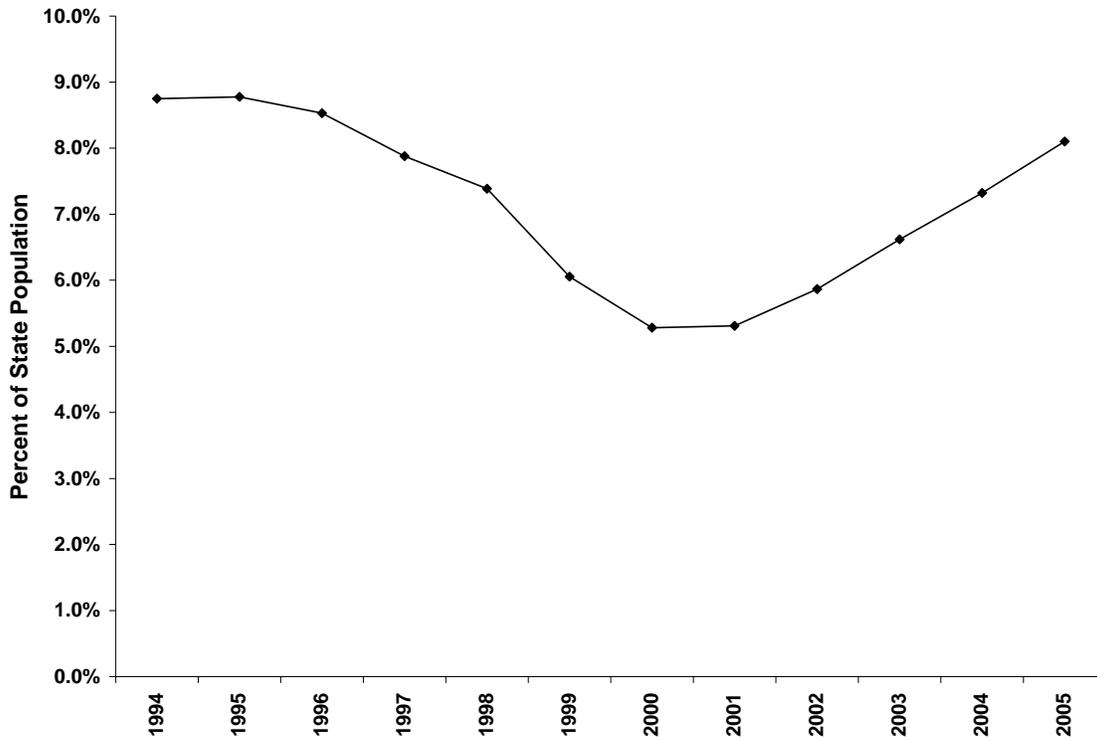


Caseload	Public Assistance		Non-Public Assistance		SSI	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	56,948	24.4%	125,836	53.9%	50,875	21.8%
August	57,650	24.4%	127,548	54.0%	51,083	21.6%
September	57,778	24.2%	129,483	54.2%	51,543	21.6%
October	58,408	24.1%	131,693	54.4%	51,867	21.4%
November	59,449	24.2%	133,778	54.5%	52,274	21.3%
December	60,433	24.2%	136,314	54.7%	52,669	21.1%
January	61,803	24.3%	139,767	54.9%	52,905	20.8%
February	63,078	24.4%	142,349	55.1%	53,032	20.5%
March	63,251	24.1%	146,539	55.7%	53,200	20.2%
April	62,972	23.7%	149,204	56.2%	53,400	20.1%
May	62,188	23.5%	149,106	56.3%	53,612	20.2%
June	61,448	23.3%	148,725	56.3%	53,834	20.4%
Average	60,451	24.1%	138,362	55.1%	52,525	20.9%

Note: NAFS stands for Non-Assistance Food Stamps, PAFS stands for Public Assistance Food Stamps, SSI stands for Supplemental Security Income. Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Average Monthly Basic Food Program Caseload As a Percent of State Population, SFY 1995 to SFY 2005



State Fiscal Year	Average Monthly Participating Persons	Statewide Population ¹	Percent of State Population
1995	476,478	5,429,900	8.8%
1996	470,617	5,516,800	8.5%
1997	441,666	5,606,800	7.9%
1998	419,944	5,685,300	7.4%
1999	348,536	5,757,400	6.1%
2000	311,266	5,894,121	5.3%
2001	317,231	5,974,900	5.3%
2002	354,423	6,041,700	5.9%
2003	403,525	6,098,300	6.6%
2004	451,509	6,167,800	7.3%
2005	506,759	6,256,400	8.1%

Source: SFY1988 – SFY1997, Blue Books. SFY1998 Forward: Cases, Persons, and Expenditures Report from the ACES Data Warehouse

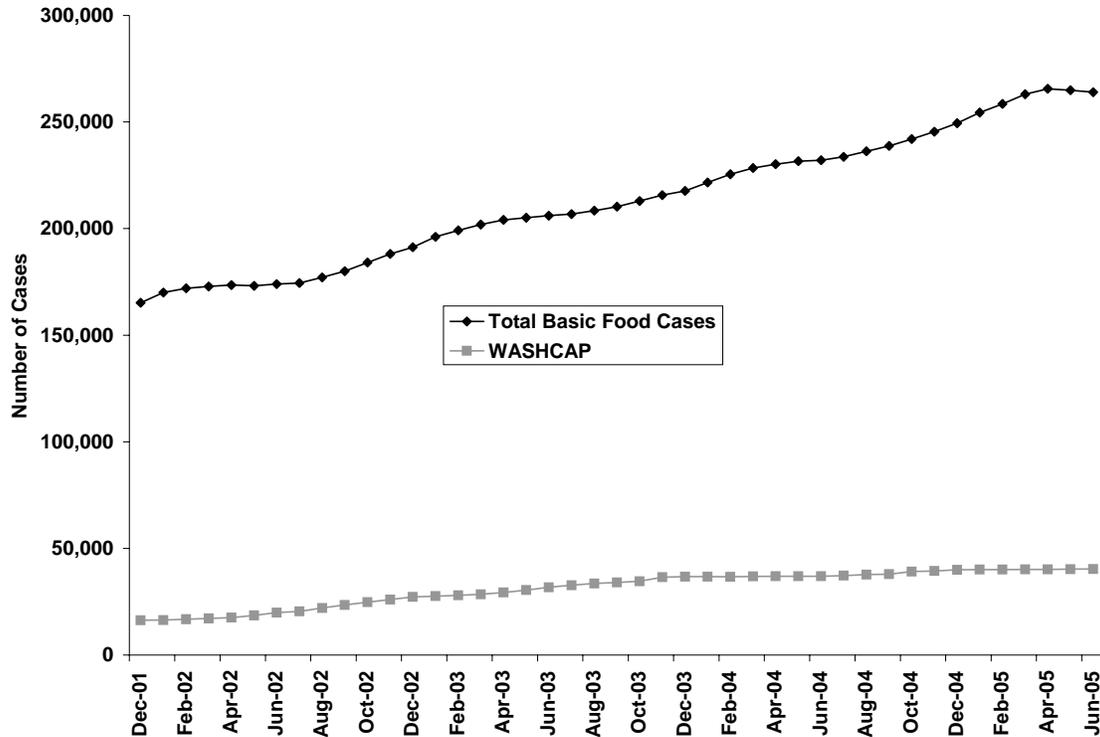
¹ Source: OFM 2005 Population Trends.

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program (FAP).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving Assistance Through WASHCAP December 2001 Through SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Month	Total Basic Food Program Caseload	Cases Receiving WASHCAP	Percent Receiving WASHCAP	WASHCAP Expenditures	WASHCAP Expenditures Per Case
July	233,659	37,266	15.9%	\$3,246,941.00	\$87.13
August	236,281	37,698	16.0%	\$3,286,688.00	\$87.18
September	238,804	37,915	15.9%	\$3,314,351.00	\$87.42
October	241,968	39,157	16.2%	\$3,676,967.00	\$93.90
November	245,501	39,392	16.0%	\$3,697,542.00	\$93.87
December	249,416	39,962	16.0%	\$3,759,754.00	\$94.08
January	254,475	40,081	15.8%	\$2,865,313.00	\$71.49
February	258,459	40,081	15.5%	\$2,876,710.00	\$71.77
March	262,990	40,134	15.3%	\$2,899,346.00	\$72.24
April	265,576	40,206	15.1%	\$2,863,227.00	\$71.21
May	264,906	40,271	15.2%	\$2,874,107.00	\$71.37
June	264,007	40,364	15.3%	\$2,905,878.00	\$71.99
Mo. Average	251,337	39,377	15.7%	\$3,188,902.00	\$80.98

Note: The WASHCAP program began in November 2001 with 8 cases. For reporting purposes, the chart shows data beginning in December 2001. In January 2005, the standard utility expense was changed from the maximum heating standard utility allowance to the lesser limited utility allowance resulting in benefit decreases.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload Receiving FSP and FAP, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Caseload	FSP ONLY		BOTH FSP & FAP		FAP ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	233,659	230,784	98.8%	2,051	0.9%	824	0.4%
August	236,281	233,431	98.8%	2,027	0.9%	823	0.3%
September	238,804	235,957	98.8%	2,039	0.9%	808	0.3%
October	241,968	239,061	98.8%	2,079	0.9%	828	0.3%
November	245,501	242,459	98.8%	2,196	0.9%	846	0.3%
December	249,416	246,247	98.7%	2,301	0.9%	868	0.3%
January	254,475	251,246	98.7%	2,346	0.9%	883	0.3%
February	258,459	255,168	98.7%	2,392	0.9%	899	0.3%
March	262,990	259,659	98.7%	2,409	0.9%	922	0.4%
April	265,576	262,173	98.7%	2,457	0.9%	946	0.4%
May	264,906	261,581	98.7%	2,366	0.9%	959	0.4%
June	264,007	260,709	98.8%	2,342	0.9%	956	0.4%
Mo. Avg	251,337	248,206	98.8%	2,250	0.9%	880	0.4%

	FAP Caseload	State Expenditures on FAP Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	2,875	\$294,217.16	\$102.34
August	2,850	\$289,252.23	\$101.49
September	2,847	\$286,673.58	\$100.69
October	2,907	\$309,812.74	\$106.57
November	3,042	\$322,870.42	\$106.14
December	3,169	\$340,631.83	\$107.49
January	3,229	\$352,273.76	\$109.10
February	3,291	\$371,053.69	\$112.75
March	3,331	\$377,082.58	\$113.20
April	3,403	\$380,086.32	\$111.69
May	3,325	\$373,308.87	\$112.27
June	3,298	\$369,314.49	\$111.98
Mo. Avg	3,131	\$338,881.47	\$108.25

Note: FSP is the Federal Food Stamp Program; FAP the Food Assistance Program is Washington State's Basic Food program for legal immigrants. Some households have a member receiving federal food assistance and a member receiving food assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed FSP and FAP cases and are rolled into the combined FAP caseload number. In April 2003, the majority of FAP recipients were switched from state to federally funded benefits under a provision of the Farm Bill.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	1,369	0.5%	3,158	0.6%
Colfax Branch Office	1,009	0.4%	2,190	0.4%
Mattawa	333	0.1%	820	0.2%
Moses Lake	3,727	1.4%	9,360	1.8%
Newport	675	0.3%	1,564	0.3%
Okanogan	2,326	0.9%	5,040	1.0%
Othello	1,034	0.4%	2,692	0.5%
Republic	711	0.3%	1,833	0.3%
Spokane North	8,177	3.1%	19,574	3.7%
Spokane Southwest	6,136	2.3%	11,104	2.1%
Spokane Valley	6,396	2.4%	14,828	2.8%
Tri County – Colville	2,000	0.8%	5,020	1.0%
Wenatchee	4,149	1.6%	8,947	1.7%
Region 1 Call Center	337	0.1%	383	0.1%
Region 1 Total	38,379	14.5%	86,513	16.5%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	1,114	0.4%	2,412	0.5%
Kennewick	4,761	1.8%	11,546	2.2%
Pasco	2,981	1.1%	7,576	1.4%
Sunnyside	3,192	1.2%	9,260	1.8%
Walla Walla	2,377	0.9%	5,386	1.0%
Wapato	3,278	1.2%	8,892	1.7%
Yakima	8,819	3.3%	20,186	3.8%
Region 2 Call Center	91	0.0%	249	0.0%
Region 2 Total	26,613	10.1%	65,507	12.5%
Region 3				
Alderwood	4,398	1.7%	9,186	1.7%
Bellingham	7,226	2.7%	14,918	2.8%
Everett	6,808	2.6%	14,752	2.8%
Friday Harbor	120	0.0%	241	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	4,995	1.9%	10,961	2.1%
Oak Harbor	1,263	0.5%	2,714	0.5%
Skykomish Valley	2,431	0.9%	4,930	0.9%
Smokey Point	4,111	1.6%	9,057	1.7%
Region 3 Total	31,352	11.9%	66,759	12.7%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	864	0.3%	2657	0.5%
Belltown	5137	1.9%	6134	1.2%
Capitol Hill	4403	1.7%	6791	1.3%
Federal Way	6625	2.5%	15207	2.9%
King Eastside	4105	1.6%	8340	1.6%
King North	5773	2.2%	9978	1.9%
King South	4753	1.8%	11485	2.2%
Rainier	3776	1.4%	8734	1.7%
Renton	4529	1.7%	10023	1.9%
White Center	7427	2.8%	16063	3.1%
Region 4 Call Center	111	0.0%	268	0.1%
Region 4 Total	47,503	18.0%	95,680	18.2%
Region 5				
Bremerton	6,001	2.3%	13,003	2.5%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	3,836	1.5%	11,611	2.2%
Pierce South	11,849	4.5%	22,581	4.3%
Puyallup	8,578	3.2%	20,014	3.8%
Region 5 Call Center	52	0.0%	111	0.0%
Region 5 Total	30,316	11.5%	67,320	12.8%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	3,634	1.4%	7,658	1.5%
Chehalis	4,065	1.5%	9,134	1.7%
Columbia River	14,377	5.4%	33,611	6.4%
Forks	648	0.2%	1,444	0.3%
Goldendale	610	0.2%	1,385	0.3%
Kelso	6,075	2.3%	13,259	2.5%
Long Beach	594	0.2%	1,137	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	6,488	2.5%	13,870	2.6%
Port Angeles	2,054	0.8%	4,149	0.8%
Port Townsend	925	0.4%	1,730	0.3%
Shelton	2,292	0.9%	5,027	1.0%
South Bend	505	0.2%	1,172	0.2%
Stevenson	359	0.1%	764	0.1%
White Salmon	465	0.2%	1,069	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP	43,091	16.3%	95,409	18.2%
WASHCAP	34,190	13.0%	34,190	6.5%
Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP	77,281	29.3%	129,599	24.7%

Note: The WASHCAP office is part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	303	0.1%	324	0.1%
Alderwood	279	0.1%	330	0.1%
Bellingham	336	0.1%	385	0.1%
Bremerton	365	0.1%	398	0.1%
Chehalis	163	0.1%	169	0.0%
Clarkston	71	0.0%	73	0.0%
Colville	247	0.1%	265	0.1%
Ellensburg	42	0.0%	45	0.0%
Everett	555	0.2%	653	0.1%
Holgate	3,544	1.3%	4,064	0.8%
Kelso	219	0.1%	235	0.0%
Moses Lake	219	0.1%	249	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	179	0.1%	198	0.0%
Oak Harbor	56	0.0%	57	0.0%
Okanogan	159	0.1%	172	0.0%
Pacific	86	0.0%	92	0.0%
Pasco	385	0.1%	439	0.1%
Port Angeles	179	0.1%	183	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish	146	0.1%	154	0.0%
Smokey Point	182	0.1%	196	0.0%
Spokane	1,400	0.5%	1,561	0.3%
Sunnyside	72	0.0%	81	0.0%
Tacoma	1,509	0.6%	1,671	0.3%
Toppenish-Wapato	63	0.0%	66	0.0%
Tumwater	436	0.2%	464	0.1%
Vancouver	670	0.3%	792	0.2%
Walla Walla	185	0.1%	204	0.0%
Wenatchee	223	0.1%	245	0.0%
Yakima-Ellensburg	290	0.1%	308	0.1%
HCS Office Total	12,563	4.8%	14,073	2.7%
State Total	264,007	100.0%	525,451	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases receive services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Service Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	1,000	0.4%	2,488	0.5%
Asotin	1,537	0.6%	3,254	0.6%
Benton	5,890	2.2%	13,427	2.6%
Chelan	3,763	1.4%	7,310	1.4%
Clallam	3,378	1.3%	6,258	1.2%
Clark	16,641	6.3%	35,983	6.8%
Columbia	186	0.1%	361	0.1%
Cowlitz	7,104	2.7%	14,205	2.7%
Douglas	1,130	0.4%	2,555	0.5%
Ferry	595	0.2%	1,210	0.2%
Franklin	3,233	1.2%	7,738	1.5%
Garfield	71	0.0%	154	0.0%
Grant	4,878	1.8%	11,262	2.1%
Grays Harbor	4,819	1.8%	9,035	1.7%
Island	1,693	0.6%	3,338	0.6%
Jefferson	1,111	0.4%	1,920	0.4%
King	61,056	23.1%	109,899	20.9%
Kitsap	7,619	2.9%	14,597	2.8%
Kittitas	1,279	0.5%	2,591	0.5%
Klickitat	1,251	0.5%	2,623	0.5%
Lewis	4,706	1.8%	9,742	1.9%
Lincoln	302	0.1%	669	0.1%
Mason	2,734	1.0%	5,431	1.0%
Okanogan	2,895	1.1%	5,859	1.1%
Pacific	1,331	0.5%	2,513	0.5%
Pend Oreille	877	0.3%	1,748	0.3%
Pierce	30,035	11.4%	60,201	11.5%
San Juan	258	0.1%	432	0.1%
Skagit	5,632	2.1%	11,400	2.2%
Skamania	400	0.2%	770	0.1%
Snohomish	21,508	8.1%	41,787	8.0%
Spokane	25,226	9.6%	49,962	9.5%
Stevens	2,414	0.9%	5,398	1.0%
Thurston	8,009	3.0%	15,388	2.9%
Wahkiakum	140	0.1%	284	0.1%
Walla Walla	2,716	1.0%	5,695	1.1%
Whatcom	8,587	3.3%	16,294	3.1%
Whitman	1,146	0.4%	2,325	0.4%
Yakima	16,857	6.4%	39,345	7.5%
State Total	264,007	100.0%	525,451	100.0%

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Error Rate Federal Fiscal Year October through September FFY 1994 to FFY 2004

Source: ESA – Division of Management Resources and Services, Office of Quality Assurance

Federal Fiscal Year	State Finding	Official State Error Rate	Lower Bound	Tolerance ¹	Difference ²
1994	8.9	9.7		10.3	0.6
1995	8.3	8.5		9.7	1.2
1996	10.4	11.3		9.2	-2.1
1997	14.0	14.6		9.8	-4.8
1998	14.1	15.6		10.7	-4.9
1999	7.6	8.6		9.9	1.3
2000	7.2	8.2		8.9	0.7
2001	8.1	8.5		8.7	0.2
2002	7.8	8.2		8.3	0.1
2003	6.2	6.3	5.0	7.0	2.0
2004	7.6	7.6	6.4	6.2	-0.2

Note: Official data is made available nine months after the end of the previous Federal Fiscal Year. Therefore, 2005 data is not yet available.

¹ The tolerance level is a federally determined threshold which States may be sanctioned for exceeding. Prior to 2003, the tolerance level was set at the national average. Beginning in 2003, the tolerance level became 105 percent of the national average. (See "Information about the Basic Food Program Error Rate", below, for a more complete explanation.)

² This is calculated by subtracting the lower boundary of the Official State Error Rate from the federally determined tolerance level. If a number is positive, it means that the lower boundary is below the tolerance level and is not subject to sanction status. If the number is negative, it means that the lower boundary is above the tolerance level and the state is subject to sanction status.

Information about the Basic Food Program Error Rate:

Each month, a number of Basic Food cases are randomly selected for federal quality control review. The findings on all cases are reported monthly to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), part of the US Department of Agriculture, which administers the Food Stamp Program. After 12 months of reviews are reported, the data collected is considered statistically valid. These findings, along with a regression rate (based on federal differences and the number of completions) determined by FNS, comprise the state's official error rate. The error rates of all states are used to determine the national average payment error rate.

The state's payment error rate is compared to the national average payment error rate to determine if the state is in sanction status or is eligible for bonus monies. States may be awarded bonus monies as either one of the best in the nation or one of the most improved. However, a state will be in sanction status if it exceeds the federal tolerance level for at least 2 consecutive years.

Determining sanctions is a two-step process. First, the lower boundary of the state's error rate at 95% confidence interval is determined and compared to 105% of the national payment error rate. (Example: An error rate of 8.5% may have a tolerance level of +/- .5%. This means that there is a 95% chance that the error rate falls between 8% and 9%. The lower boundary of 8% is compared to 105% of the federal rate. If the federal error rate is 7.75%, the rate used would be 7.75 x 1.05, or 8.1375%. In this example, the state's lower boundary error rate of 8% is less than 105% of the federal error rate, or 8.1375%, so there is no sanction.) If the state's lower boundary is above the adjusted federal rate, then the second step, determining the sanction amount, is computed. To compute this, determine the difference between the state's error rate and 6%. (This figure of 6% is constant.) Multiply that difference by the value of all allotments issued during the federal fiscal year, and multiply this by 10%. That is the amount of the potential sanction for one year.

It is up to the USDA Secretary to determine if all or most of a sanction amount will be waived. If not waived, the Secretary can determine how much of that amount will be used for reinvesting in payment accuracy activities and how much will be "at risk", or eligible to be repaid to FNS if the state is in sanction for a second consecutive year.

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (525,451)		All Adults (305,144)		All Children (220,307)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Gender						
Female	292,305	55.6%	183,454	60.1%	108,851	49.4%
Male	233,119	44.4%	121,674	39.9%	111,445	50.6%
Unknown	27	0.0%	16	0.0%	11	0.0%
Race						
White	318,909	60.7%	204,435	67.0%	114,474	52.0%
Hispanic	75,212	14.3%	27,496	9.0%	47,716	21.7%
Black	45,492	8.7%	25,944	8.5%	19,548	8.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	24,171	4.6%	16,549	5.4%	7,622	3.5%
Native American	18,946	3.6%	11,836	3.9%	7,110	3.2%
Unknown	42,721	8.1%	18,884	6.2%	23,837	10.8%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	31,667	10.4%	31,667	10.4%	0	0.0%
Married	65,478	21.5%	65,478	21.5%	0	0.0%
Never Married	129,065	42.3%	129,065	42.3%	0	0.0%
Divorced	61,867	20.3%	61,867	20.3%	0	0.0%
Widow	14,265	4.7%	14,265	4.7%	0	0.0%
Unknown	2,802	0.9%	2,802	0.9%	0	0.0%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	480,280	91.4%	270,618	88.7%	209,662	95.2%
Resident Alien	44,307	8.4%	33,924	11.1%	10,383	4.7%
U.S. National	864	0.2%	602	0.2%	262	0.1%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	212,431	40.4%	0	0.0%	212,431	96.4%
17 Years Old	7,876	1.5%	0	0.0%	7,876	3.6%
18 Years Old	7,566	1.4%	7,566	2.5%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	13,988	2.7%	13,988	4.6%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	69,500	13.2%	69,500	22.8%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	66,809	12.7%	66,809	21.9%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	63,960	12.2%	63,960	21.0%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	27,306	5.2%	27,306	8.9%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	12,823	2.4%	12,823	4.2%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	12,265	2.3%	12,265	4.0%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	30,927	5.9%	30,927	10.1%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A		8.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A		8.0 Years Old	
Mean Age of Adults	41.4 Years Old		41.5 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	39.0 Years Old		39.0 Years Old		N/A	

Basic Food Program

Basic Food Program WASHCAP Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients	
	(40,364)	Percent
Gender		
Female	24,313	60.2%
Male	16,044	39.7%
Unknown	7	0.0%
Race		
White	28,055	69.5%
Hispanic	1,714	4.2%
Black	3,127	7.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,815	9.5%
Native American	1,269	3.1%
Unknown	2,384	5.9%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	5,081	12.6%
Married	315	0.8%
Never Married	17,607	43.6%
Divorced	10,826	26.8%
Widow	5,097	12.6%
Unknown	1,438	3.6%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	35,575	88.1%
Resident Alien	4,697	11.6%
U.S. National	92	0.2%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	72	0.2%
19 – 20 Years Old	443	1.1%
21 – 29 Years Old	3,492	8.7%
30 – 39 Years Old	4,429	11.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	8,031	19.9%
50 – 55 Years Old	6,003	14.9%
56 – 59 Years Old	3,626	9.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	3,722	9.2%
65+ Years Old	10,546	26.1%
Mean Age of Clients	53.8 Years Old	
Median Age of Clients	53.0 Years Old	

Note: Numbers include both the federally-funded Basic Food Program (FSP) and the state-funded Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants Basic Food Program(FAP).

Child Care

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Child Care

The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) was created in July 2001 to consolidate state child care responsibilities and improve the overall administration and quality of the state's child care programs. DCCEL is responsible for establishing Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) policy and procedures, licensing child care centers and family home providers, and for the overall integrity of Washington State's child care programs. Two major child care programs previously run by the Children's Administration, Seasonal and Homeless child care, were moved from Children's to the newly formed division in July 2001.

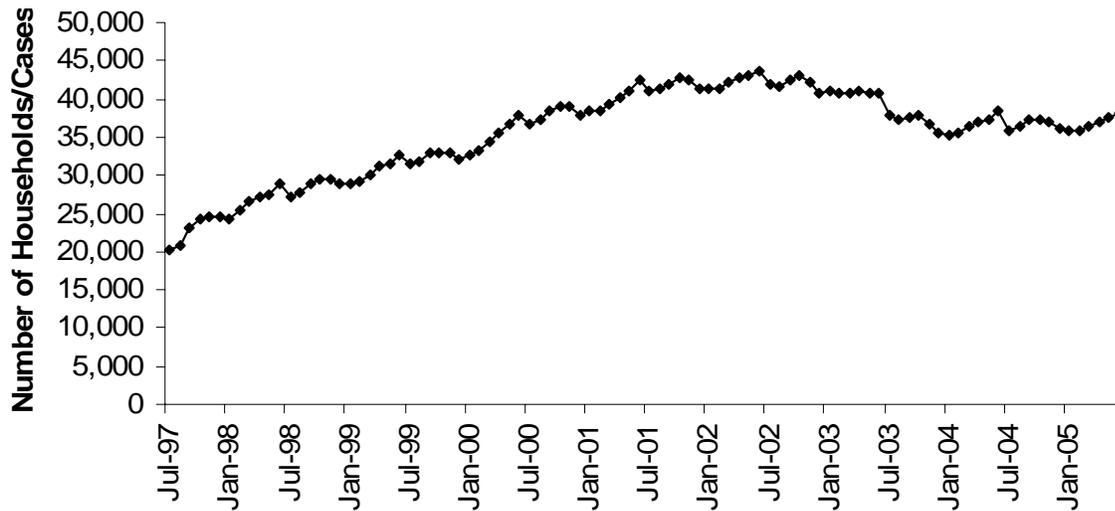
Highlights:

- **The average number of households served per month in Working Connections Child Care (WCCC), which had declined from 41,406 in SFY 2003 to 36,911 in SFY 2004, remained stable at 36,762 in SFY 2005.** The average number of children served per month declined from 70,709 in SFY 2003 to 61,589 in SFY 2005.
- The percent of households served by WCCC that are not receiving TANF benefits remained stable at 77% in SFY 2005.
- The percent of children served by WCCC that are cared for in a setting exempt from licensing regulations has declined steadily, **hitting a new low of 21% for non-TANF children and 18% for TANF children in SFY 2005.**
- **Center care is the most commonly used type of care for children in WCCC,** being the only type of subsidized care used by 56% of TANF children and 48% of non-TANF children.
- **Among TANF children served through WCCC, 53% are Caucasian, 16% are Hispanic, 16% are Black, 4% are Native American, 2% are Asian, and 9% are of some other ethnic group or their ethnicity was unknown. For non-TANF children served through WCCC, 56% are Caucasian, 21% are Hispanic, 10% are Black, 2% are Native American, 2% are Asian, and 10% are of some other ethnic group or their ethnicity was unknown.**
- The number of children served in the Seasonal Child Care Program averaged 1,627 children per month in SFY 2005, ranging from a low of 505 in January 2005 to a high of 2,665 in July 2005.

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases SFY 1998 to SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment History



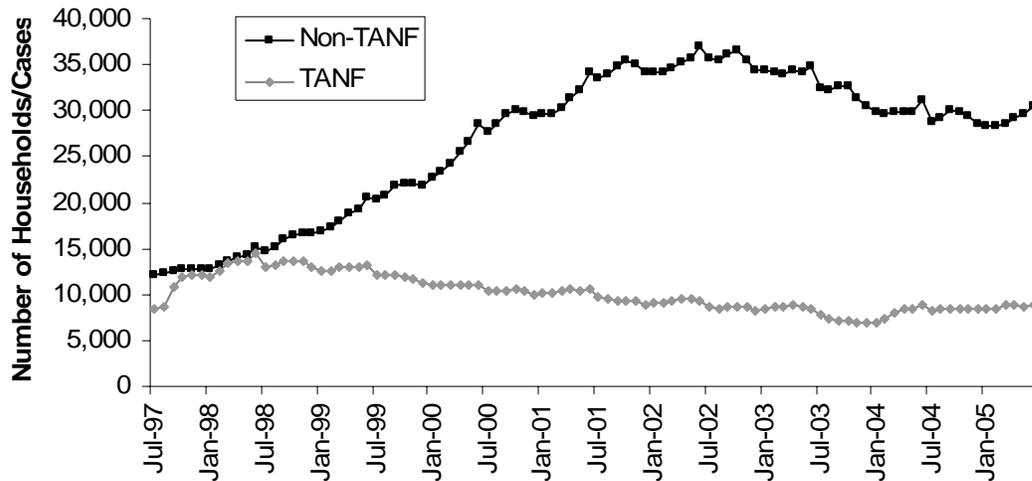
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003	SFY2004	SFY2005
July	20,133	27,234	31,544	36,623	41,067	41,808	37,956	35,883
August	20,726	27,720	31,888	37,375	41,399	41,648	37,277	36,428
September	23,044	28,859	32,847	38,441	41,942	42,363	37,703	37,370
October	24,265	29,568	32,872	39,127	42,774	43,022	37,835	37,397
November	24,459	29,556	32,867	38,895	42,439	42,122	36,564	37,004
December	24,461	29,044	32,102	37,957	41,276	40,815	35,621	36,084
January	24,309	28,952	32,652	38,373	41,462	40,904	35,234	35,816
February	25,427	29,161	33,275	38,441	41,472	40,757	35,570	35,982
March	26,581	30,179	34,276	39,188	42,074	40,693	36,506	36,483
April	27,305	31,106	35,538	40,313	42,826	41,053	37,087	37,001
May	27,564	31,452	36,588	40,990	43,186	40,821	37,161	37,454
June	28,866	32,663	37,930	42,366	43,629	40,860	38,416	38,242
Monthly Avg.	24,762	29,625	33,698	39,007	42,129	41,406	36,911	36,762

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security fields.

Child Care

Working Connections Child Care Cases by TANF Status SFY 1998 to SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



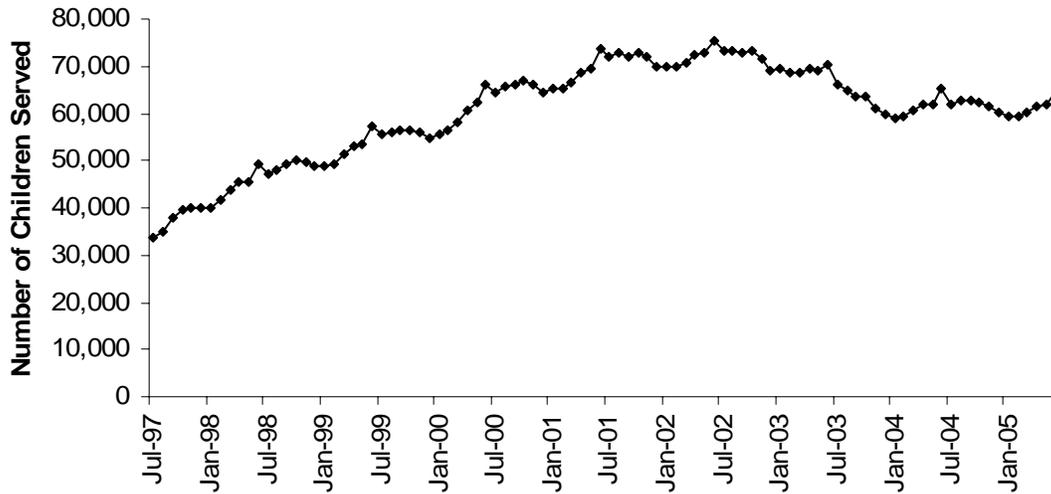
SFY 2005	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,883	8,255	22.2%	28,850	77.8%
August	36,428	8,346	22.2%	29,263	77.8%
September	37,370	8,476	22.0%	29,974	78.0%
October	37,397	8,466	22.1%	29,906	77.9%
November	37,004	8,496	22.4%	29,432	77.6%
December	36,084	8,381	22.7%	28,616	77.3%
January	35,816	8,407	22.9%	28,300	77.1%
February	35,982	8,509	23.1%	28,346	76.9%
March	36,483	8,764	23.4%	28,631	76.6%
April	37,001	8,787	23.1%	29,178	76.9%
May	37,454	8,743	22.8%	29,619	77.2%
June	38,242	8,870	22.5%	30,566	77.5%
Monthly Avg.	36,762	8,542	22.6%	29,223	77.4%

Note: Cases are unduplicated based on information from the name, date of birth and social security fields. The sum of TANF and non-TANF cases will be greater than the total number of cases because some cases may be coded both as TANF and non-TANF cases.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care SFY 1998 to SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



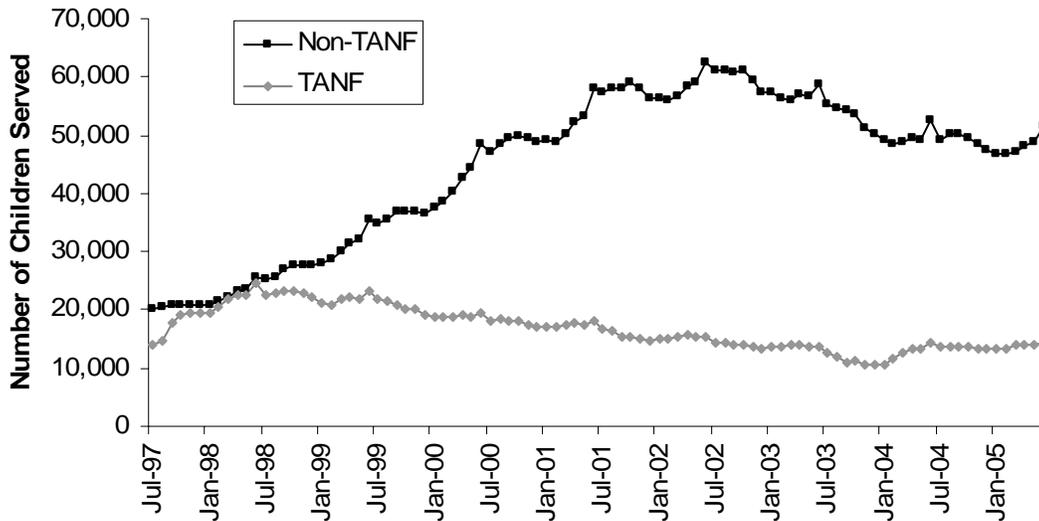
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003	SFY2004	SFY2005
July	33,889	47,055	55,552	64,344	72,020	73,326	65,967	61,868
August	35,012	48,125	56,132	65,770	72,806	73,165	64,844	62,905
September	38,066	49,376	56,619	66,266	71,890	72,689	63,750	62,849
October	39,730	50,066	56,263	66,829	72,820	73,265	63,505	62,405
November	39,941	49,854	56,014	66,159	71,883	71,526	60,940	61,448
December	39,999	49,044	54,801	64,605	69,846	69,141	59,582	60,186
January	39,851	48,679	55,590	65,084	69,927	69,276	58,775	59,365
February	41,616	49,133	56,509	65,070	69,839	68,673	59,185	59,473
March	43,737	51,164	58,226	66,483	70,794	68,546	60,726	60,380
April	45,349	53,117	60,739	68,757	72,395	69,579	61,842	61,386
May	45,681	53,579	62,432	69,678	72,937	68,997	61,780	61,934
June	49,350	57,235	66,266	73,730	75,474	70,320	65,367	64,874
Monthly Avg.	41,018	50,536	57,929	66,898	71,886	70,709	62,189	61,589

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field.

Child Care

Children Served by Working Connections Child Care, by TANF Status SFY 1998 to SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



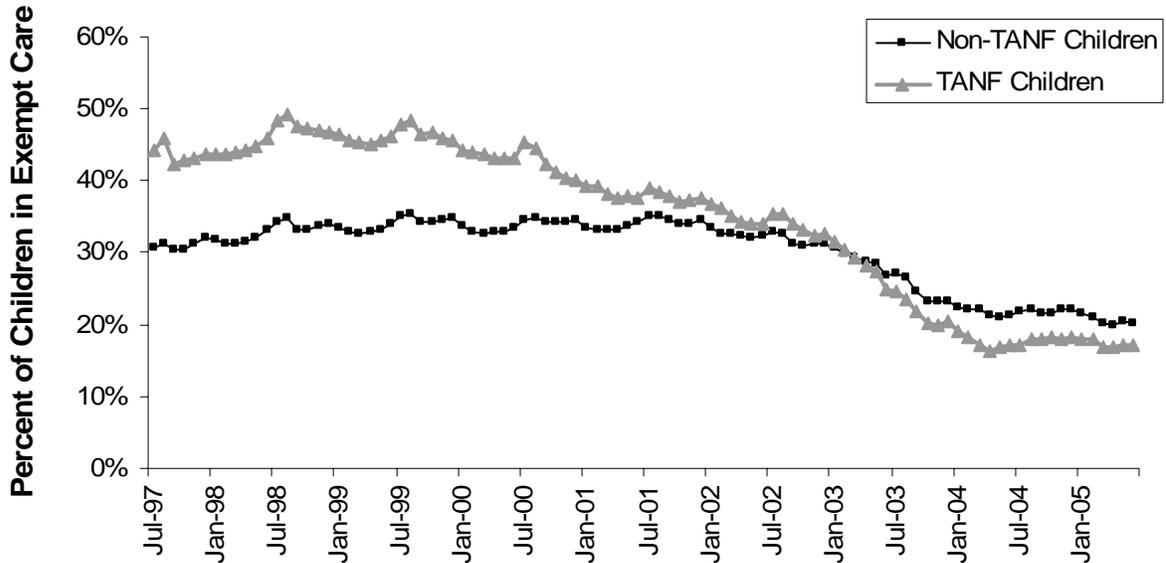
SFY 2005	Total	TANF		Non-TANF	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	61,868	13,634	21.7%	49,234	78.3%
August	62,905	13,797	21.6%	50,087	78.4%
September	62,849	13,582	21.3%	50,117	78.7%
October	62,405	13,519	21.4%	49,592	78.6%
November	61,448	13,457	21.7%	48,633	78.3%
December	60,186	13,368	22.0%	47,499	78.0%
January	59,365	13,382	22.3%	46,633	77.7%
February	59,473	13,456	22.4%	46,670	77.6%
March	60,380	13,883	22.7%	47,188	77.3%
April	61,386	14,048	22.6%	48,166	77.4%
May	61,934	13,852	22.1%	48,790	77.9%
June	64,874	14,368	21.8%	51,678	78.2%
Monthly Avg.	61,589	13,696	22.0%	48,691	78.0%

Note: Children are unduplicated based on information from the name and date of birth fields for the service recipient as well as information from the primary recipient field. The sum of TANF and non-TANF children will be greater than the total number of children because some children may be coded both as TANF and non-TANF children.

Child Care

Percent of Children in Working Connections Child Care in Exempt Care by TANF Status, SFY 1998 to SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



SFY 2005

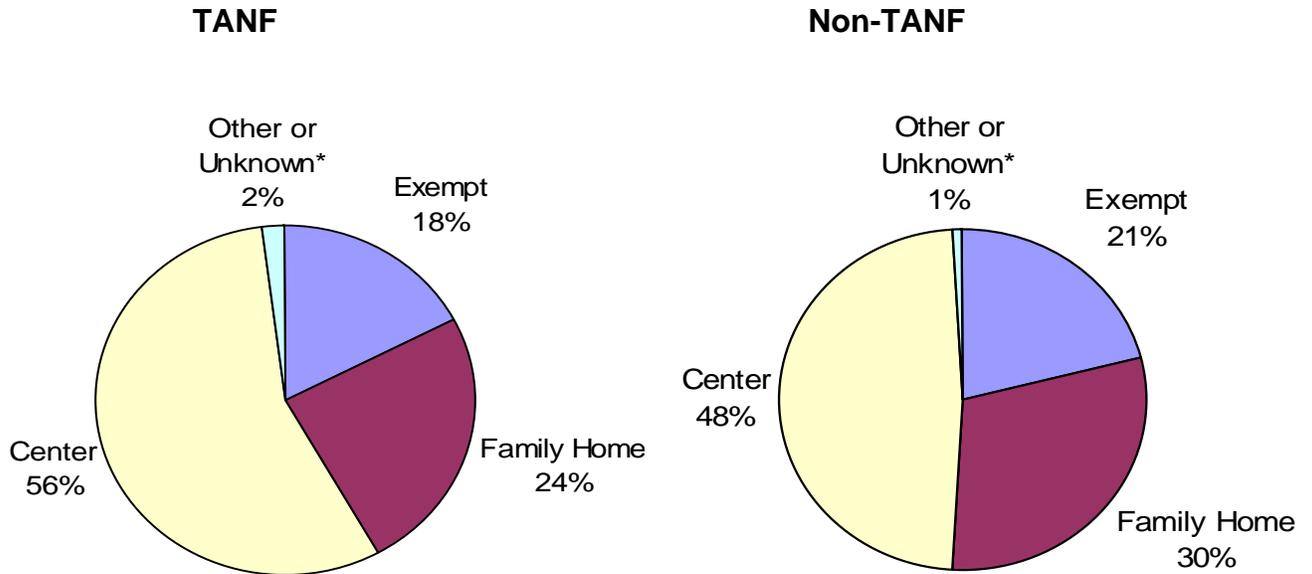
	TANF		Non-TANF	
	Number in Exempt Care	% Exempt Care	Number in Exempt Care	% Exempt Care
July	2,342	17.2%	10,795	21.9%
August	2,472	17.9%	11,121	22.2%
September	2,430	17.9%	10,806	21.6%
October	2,460	18.2%	10,713	21.6%
November	2,435	18.1%	10,703	22.0%
December	2,432	18.2%	10,474	22.1%
January	2,408	18.0%	10,096	21.6%
February	2,400	17.8%	9,834	21.1%
March	2,331	16.8%	9,496	20.1%
April	2,368	16.9%	9,620	20.0%
May	2,363	17.1%	9,936	20.4%
June	2,464	17.1%	10,383	20.1%
Monthly Avg.	2,409	17.6%	10,331	21.2%

Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

Child Care

Percent of Children Using Working Connections Child Care by Facility Type and TANF Status, SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



	TANF				Non-TANF			
	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other or Unknown*	Exempt	Family Home	Center	Other or Unknown*
July	2,342	3,317	7,544	431	10,795	14,833	23,038	568
August	2,472	3,330	7,580	415	11,121	14,962	23,364	640
September	2,430	3,310	7,553	289	10,806	15,103	23,567	641
October	2,460	3,282	7,529	248	10,713	14,810	23,687	382
November	2,435	3,231	7,573	218	10,703	14,119	23,494	317
December	2,432	3,234	7,503	199	10,474	13,565	23,159	301
January	2,408	3,321	7,417	236	10,096	13,266	22,880	391
February	2,400	3,297	7,531	228	9,834	13,440	23,046	350
March	2,331	3,412	7,924	216	9,496	13,916	23,406	370
April	2,368	3,417	8,065	198	9,620	14,350	23,797	399
May	2,363	3,374	7,944	171	9,936	14,553	23,938	363
June	2,464	3,537	8,109	258	10,383	15,519	25,176	600
Monthly Avg.	2,409	3,339	7,689	259	10,331	14,370	23,546	444
Monthly Avg. Pct	18%	24%	56%	2%	21%	30%	48%	1%

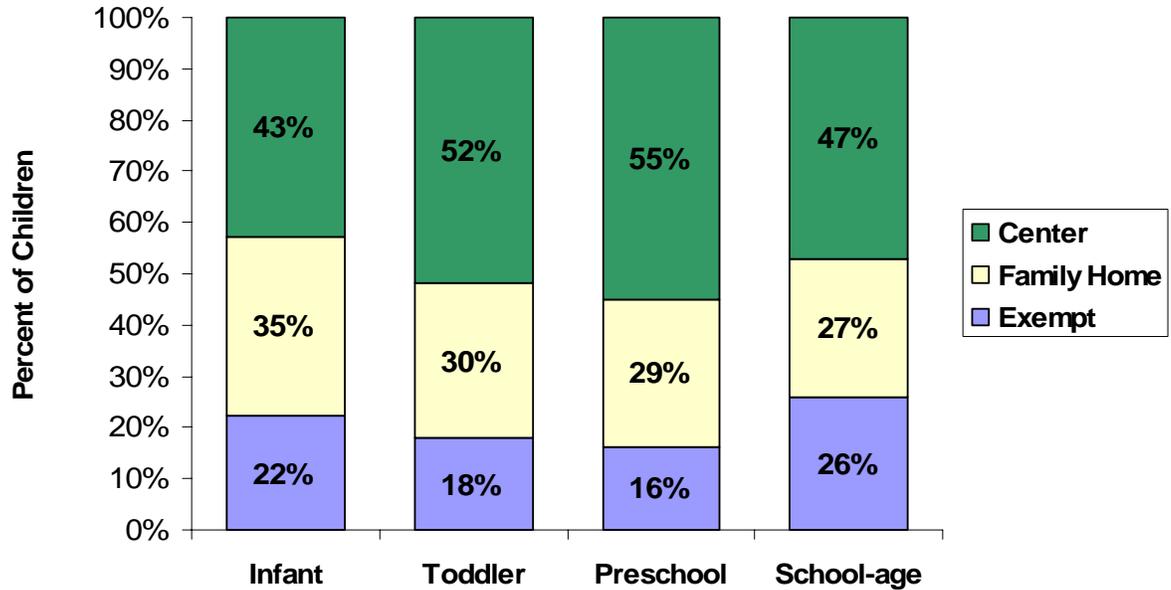
Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. Exempt care is child care that is exempt from licensing and is provided either in the child's home or in the home of a relative. If a child used both exempt and licensed care in a given month, the child was counted as using exempt care.

* Other or Unknown are mostly care coded as licensed but not clearly identified as either a center or family home. A small number of children attending summer camps that are exempt from licensing included as well.

Child Care

Average Number/Percent of Children Served in Working Connections Child Care Per Month By Facility Type and Age of Child, SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		School-Age	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Exempt	865	22%	1,788	18%	3,694	16%	6,342	26%
Family Homes	1,350	35%	3,001	30%	6,535	29%	6,676	27%
Center	1,662	43%	5,134	52%	12,556	55%	11,563	47%
Other or Unknown	30	1%	34	0%	89	0%	271	1%
Total	3,907	100%	9,957	100%	22,874	100%	24,851	100%

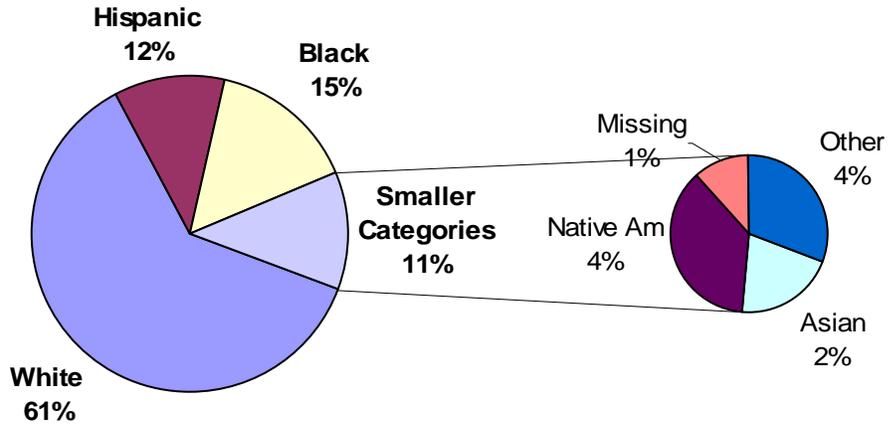
Note: Children receiving care from more than one type of provider are coded to just one type of provider using the following logic: exempt, if any exempt care provider is used; family home, if no exempt care provider is used and the child is cared for by a licensed family home provider; and center if a child is cared for by a center provider and not an exempt provider or a licensed family home provider. The following break-down was used for age categories: Infant, under 12 months old in the month of service; toddler, 12-29 months old in the month of service; preschool, 30 or more months old and not eligible by age to be enrolled in kindergarten; school-age, eligible by age to be in kindergarten or a higher grade.

Child Care

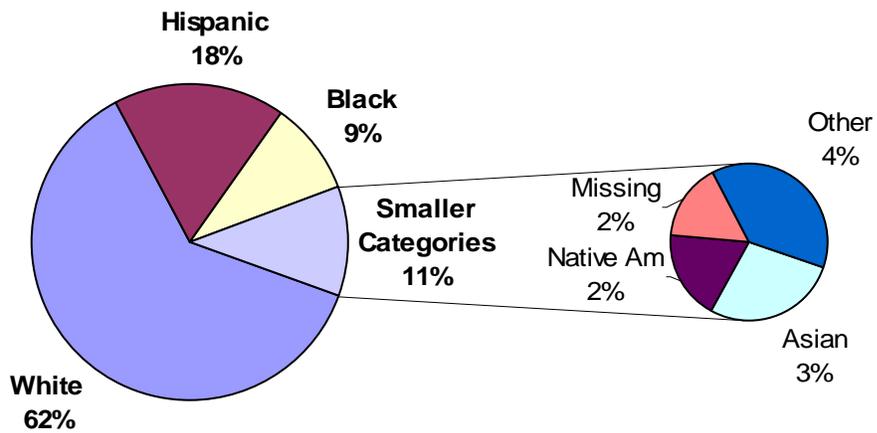
Distribution of Working Connections Child Care Cases by TANF Status and Ethnic Group, SFY 2005

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

TANF Households



Non-TANF Households

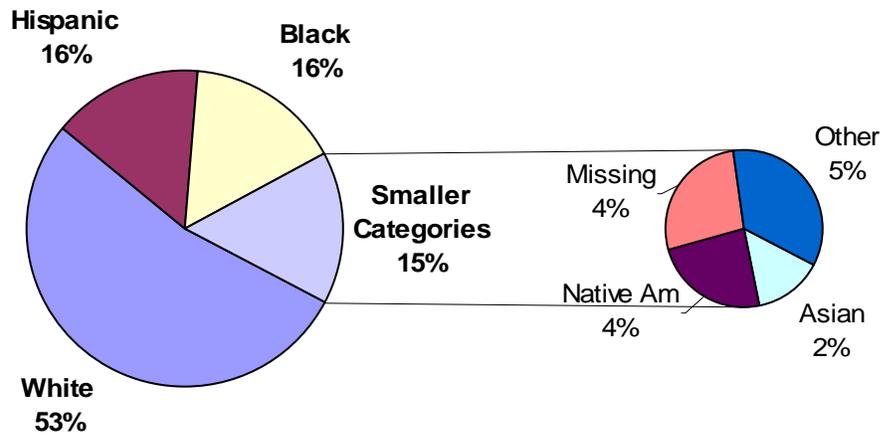


Child Care

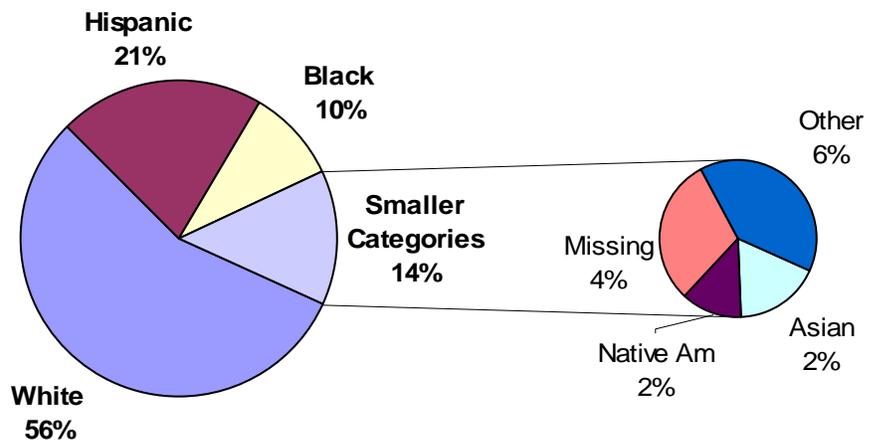
Distribution of Children Served by Working Connections Child Care by TANF Status and Ethnic Group, SFY 2005

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

TANF Children



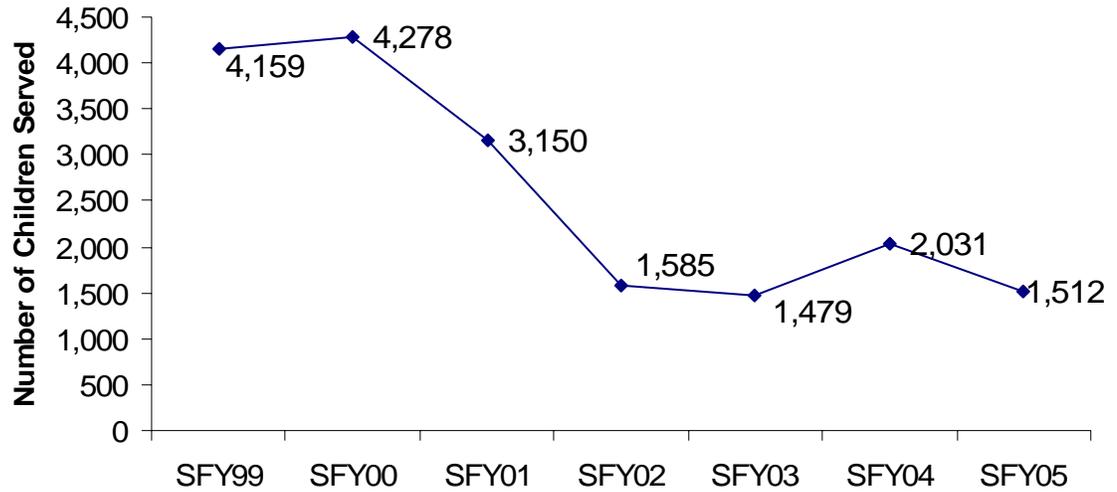
Non-TANF Children



Child Care

Number of Children Served in Homeless Child Care Program by State Fiscal Year

Source: Division of Child Care and Early Learning

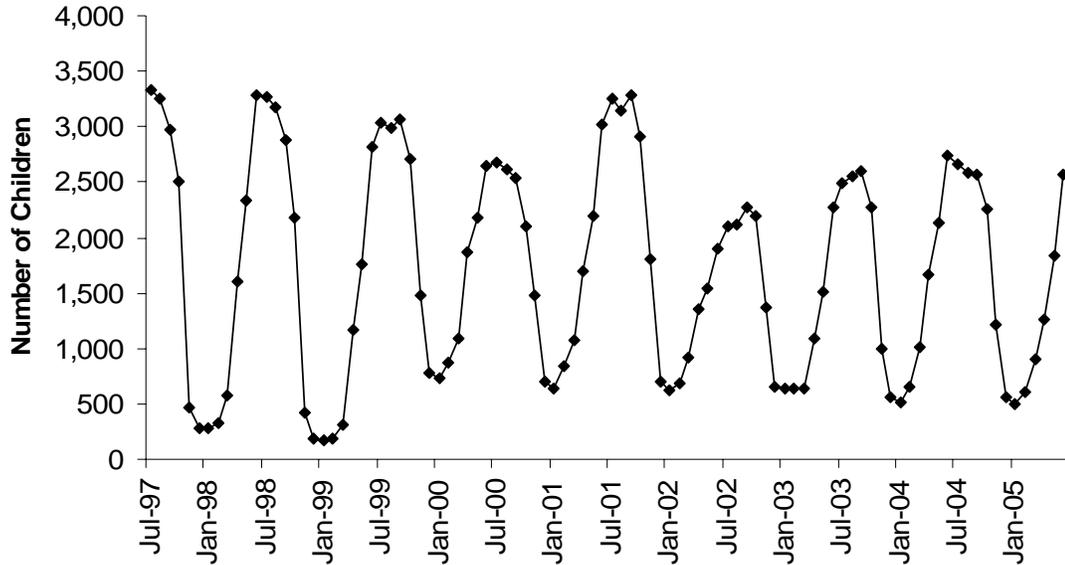


Note: Decreases in children served from SFY 2000 correspond to changes in child counting methodology and increased length of service episodes needed by chronically homeless families. The Homeless Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001. This program was redesigned to better meet family needs for SFY05.

Child Care

Number of Children Served in Seasonal Child Care Program by Month, SFY 1998 to SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



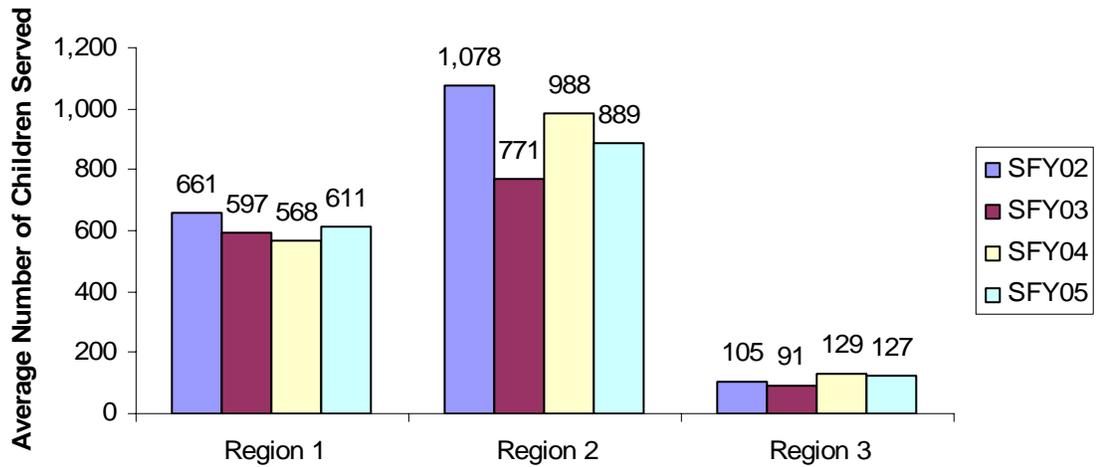
	SFY1998	SFY1999	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY2003	SFY2004	SFY2005
July	3,337	3,268	3,033	2,680	3,251	2,098	2,497	2,665
August	3,258	3,175	2,985	2,619	3,143	2,117	2,551	2,588
September	2,978	2,885	3,069	2,543	3,289	2,275	2,600	2,567
October	2,508	2,179	2,712	2,108	2,904	2,199	2,269	2,254
November	462	416	1,476	1,486	1,802	1,363	996	1,218
December	280	192	782	700	706	650	568	566
January	275	175	733	636	627	639	519	505
February	325	187	869	841	689	642	657	608
March	576	309	1,084	1,069	924	644	1,015	897
April	1,604	1,171	1,863	1,699	1,350	1,086	1,669	1,255
May	2,340	1,751	2,182	2,200	1,542	1,511	2,130	1,829
June	3,288	2,819	2,650	3,013	1,893	2,275	2,742	2,570
Monthly Avg.	1,769	1,544	1,953	1,800	1,843	1,458	1,684	1,627

Note: The cyclical flux corresponds to seasonal crop growth and harvest. In FY'00 program use in the winter increased and has remained constant due to the availability of more year-round work (packing houses, pruning) and program changes. In July 2001 the Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration. Starting in FY02 families were referred to Working Connections Child Care if they met the eligibility rules for both the Seasonal and WCCC child care subsidy programs. Contractors also were monitored to stay within their budgeted funds for the fiscal year, leading some contractors to limit services.

Child Care

Average Number of Children Served per Month in Seasonal Child Care Program by DSHS Region SFY 2002 to SFY 2005

Source: SSPS Payment File



Note: The distribution of children served by DSHS Region in the Seasonal Child Care Program corresponds to the breadth and length of agricultural work and the amount of funds allocated to the Region. The Seasonal Child Care Program moved from Children's Administration to Economic Services Administration in July 2001.

Child Care

Child Support

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Child Support

Child Support

This section describes the child support caseload. Three types of cases make up the Title IV-D child support cases:

- **Current Assistance** (individuals receiving TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)
- **Former Assistance** (individuals who previously received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care) and
- **Never Assistance** (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care. Medicaid, child care only and State Only Foster Care are Never Assistance cases.)

The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 awards incentives to states' child support programs based on their performance on five measures.

1. Paternity establishment
2. Order establishment
3. Current support collected
4. Cases paying toward arrears
5. Cost effectiveness.

The Child Support Incentive Scorecard shows DCS outcomes on the five measures over the past two federal fiscal years. Information is presented in federal fiscal years because that is the time frame used for awarding incentives earned by the state's child support program.

Highlights:

- **Statewide, Child Support served about 1 out of every 8 residents during SFY2005.**
- **Child Support served an average of 431,282 children per month during SFY 2005.**
- **The overall caseload increased from 329,061 open at the end of June, 2004 to 342,705 open cases at the end of June, 2005; a 4.1% increase.**
- **Within this caseload, Current Assistance cases increased 7.6% from 52,067 to 56,015; Former Assistance cases increased 4.0% (from 177,113 to 184,135); and Never Assistance cases increased 2.7% (from 99,881 to 102,554).**
- **The vast majority (85.4%) of non-custodial parents are male with an average age of 38.6 years, while most (89.6%) custodial parents are female with an average age of 37.3 years.**

Child Support

Child Support Incentive Scorecard

FFY2004¹ and FFY2005²

Source: Division of Child Support

MEASURE	GOAL NEEDED TO OBTAIN 100% FUNDING	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE FFY		PERCENTAGE OF MAXIMUM INCENTIVE REACHED (COLUMN A)		ESTIMATED MAXIMUM VALUE OF INCENTIVE (\$MILLIONS) (COLUMN B)	INCENTIVE ³ PAYMENT (\$MILLIONS) (COLUMN A * B)	
		2004	2005	2004	2005		2004	2005
Paternity Establishment Percentage	80%	96.8%	95.2%	100%	100%	\$3.38	\$3.38	\$3.33
Support Order Establishment	80%	89.7%	89.6%	100%	100%	\$3.38	\$3.38	\$3.33
Current Collections	80%	62.9%	63.3%	72%	73%	\$3.38	\$2.44	\$2.43
Arrearage Collections	80%	67.2%	66.4%	77%	76%	\$2.54	\$1.95	\$1.90
Cost-Effectiveness	\$5.00	\$4.52	\$4.74	90%	90%	\$2.54	\$2.28	\$2.24
INCENTIVE TOTALS				79.45%	79.50%	\$15.23	\$13.446	\$13.22

¹ FFY2004 Data is from U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement 2004 Preliminary Data Report.

² FFY2005 Data is preliminary based on unaudited federal reports.

³ Calculations for FFY2005 assume Washington's total and relative incentive base doesn't change, but the federal incentive pool shrinks from \$454 Million to \$446 Million as set by law.

Incentive Measure Formulas Used by the Office of Child Support Enforcement

PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT PERCENTAGE: Number of Children in the Caseload in the FY or as of the End of the FY Who Were Born Out-of-Wedlock (BOW) with Paternity Established or Acknowledged divided by Number of Children BOW in the Caseload as of the End of the Preceding FY.

SUPPORT ORDER ESTABLISHMENT: Number of IV-D Cases with Support Orders divided by Number of IV-D Cases.

CURRENT COLLECTIONS: Amount Collected for Current Support in IV-D Cases divided by Amount Owed for Current Support in IV-D Cases.

ARREARAGE COLLECTIONS: Number of IV-D Cases Paying Toward Arrears divided by Number of IV-D Cases with Arrears Due.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS: Total IV-D Dollars Collected divided by Total IV-D Dollars Expended.

Child Support

Child Support Caseload and Collections July 2003 to June 2005

Source: Division of Child Support

	<u>CHILD SUPPORT CASELOAD</u>				<u>CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS</u>		<u>COLLECTIONS BY CASE TYPE</u>		
	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASSIST ²	NEVER ON ASSIST ³	TOTAL IV-D CASELOAD	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	TANF/ FOSTER CARE ¹	FORMER ASSIST ²	NEVER ON ASSIST ³
SFY 03	47,413	166,805	94,625	308,760	\$634,240,288	\$764,289,779	\$43,337,974	\$281,061,653	\$309,840,661
JUL 03	48,030	169,689	97,143	314,862	\$50,759,084	\$53,522,818	\$3,357,016	\$21,944,023	\$25,458,045
AUG	48,537	170,250	97,278	316,065	\$52,427,026	\$51,770,292	\$3,444,510	\$23,352,612	\$25,629,904
SEP	48,494	171,689	97,381	317,564	\$50,871,894	\$50,386,921	\$3,278,606	\$22,099,814	\$25,493,474
OCT	49,165	172,815	97,491	319,471	\$51,973,556	\$51,166,566	\$3,277,227	\$22,470,906	\$26,225,423
NOV	49,923	172,967	97,527	320,417	\$44,718,005	\$50,664,862	\$2,734,874	\$19,101,838	\$22,881,293
DEC	49,642	174,370	97,622	321,634	\$55,895,725	\$50,755,260	\$3,451,787	\$23,999,406	\$28,444,532
JAN 04	52,101	173,335	97,988	323,424	\$48,268,058	\$50,768,260	\$3,012,067	\$20,394,374	\$24,861,617
FEB	52,581	173,921	98,506	325,008	\$47,061,421	\$49,236,448	\$2,950,474	\$19,881,971	\$24,228,976
MAR	52,359	175,079	99,233	326,671	\$62,206,607	\$57,898,936	\$4,665,018	\$28,195,959	\$29,345,630
APR	52,626	175,933	99,520	328,079	\$57,409,958	\$56,067,306	\$3,923,580	\$26,042,343	\$27,444,035
MAY	53,226	175,607	99,682	328,515	\$52,897,447	\$57,338,565	\$3,362,599	\$23,514,252	\$26,020,596
JUN	52,067	177,113	99,881	329,061	\$59,102,655	\$57,991,481	\$3,803,142	\$26,151,553	\$29,147,960
SFY 04	50,729	173,564	98,271	322,564	\$633,591,434	\$637,567,715	\$41,260,899	\$277,149,051	\$315,181,484
JUL 04	53,083	177,366	100,374	330,823	\$49,160,285	\$54,142,061	\$2,970,755	\$21,042,374	\$25,147,156
AUG	53,525	177,857	100,818	332,200	\$50,131,379	\$52,332,580	\$3,088,345	\$21,327,608	\$25,715,426
SEP	53,386	179,124	100,779	333,289	\$50,995,871	\$50,992,653	\$3,217,330	\$21,357,044	\$26,421,498
OCT	54,988	179,037	101,119	335,144	\$49,872,637	\$51,704,660	\$3,117,315	\$21,002,860	\$25,752,461
NOV	54,565	180,202	101,294	336,061	\$49,897,129	\$51,244,987	\$3,186,770	\$21,067,368	\$25,642,990
DEC	54,997	180,516	101,342	336,855	\$52,935,942	\$51,320,631	\$3,344,292	\$21,993,855	\$27,597,795
JAN 05	57,298	179,615	102,260	339,173	\$49,515,700	\$51,350,351	\$3,178,435	\$20,404,603	\$25,932,662
FEB	56,885	180,835	102,707	340,427	\$47,042,794	\$49,832,266	\$3,061,582	\$19,456,606	\$24,524,605
MAR	56,767	181,773	103,237	341,777	\$64,991,977	\$58,351,359	\$5,063,962	\$28,926,746	\$31,001,269
APR	56,558	182,330	103,648	342,536	\$58,752,321	\$56,581,182	\$4,130,301	\$25,984,195	\$28,637,825
MAY	57,645	182,668	102,415	342,728	\$56,782,461	\$57,756,652	\$3,766,395	\$24,870,562	\$28,145,504
JUN	56,016	184,135	102,554	342,705	\$59,512,791	\$59,390,067	\$3,858,031	\$26,064,443	\$29,590,317
SFY 05	55,476	180,455	101,879	337,810	\$639,591,287	\$644,999,449	\$41,983,515	\$273,498,265	\$324,109,508

Note: Case counts are unduplicated

¹ TANF/Foster Care or Current Assistance (TANF or Title IV-E Foster Care)

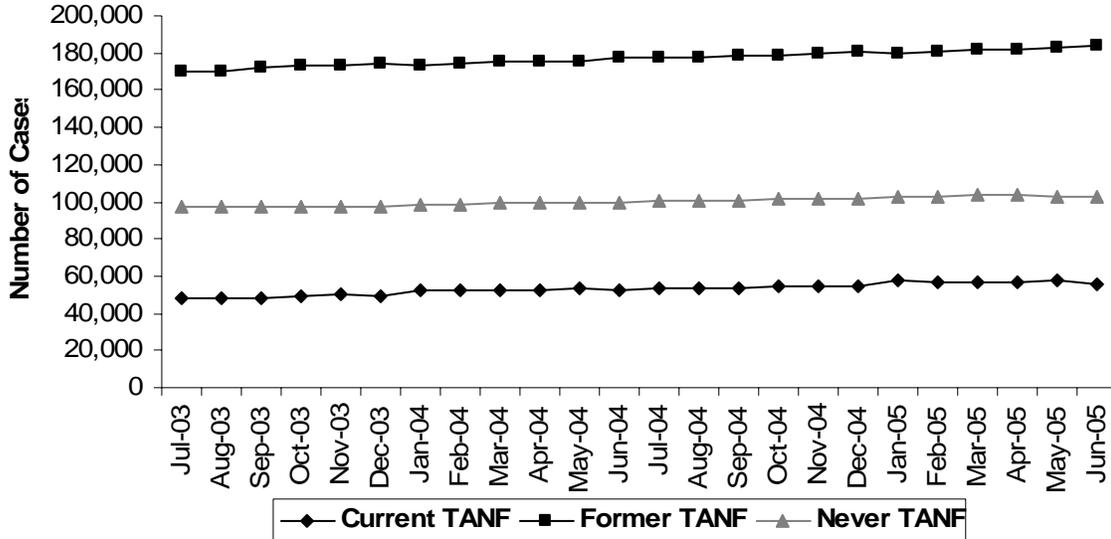
² Former Assistance (individuals who have ever received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E Foster Care); and

³ Never Assistance (individuals who have never received TANF/AFDC or Title IV-E. Medicaid only, child care only and State Only Foster Care are considered Never Assistance). Payment Service Only and medical and subrogated debt cases are excluded from Title IV-D cases.

Child Support

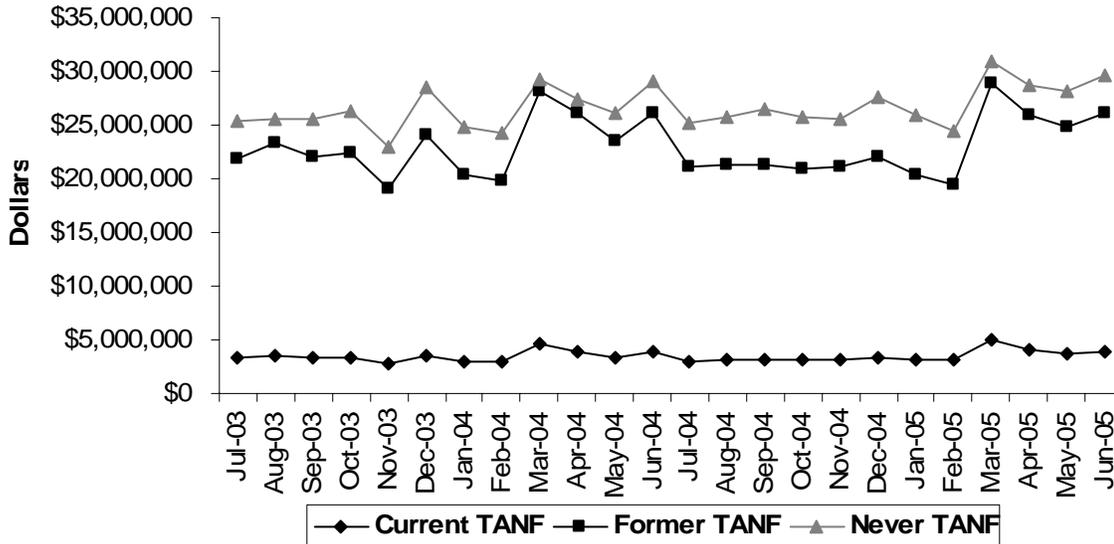
Child Support Caseload by Type July 2003 to June 2005

Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support Collections by Case Type July 2003 to June 2005

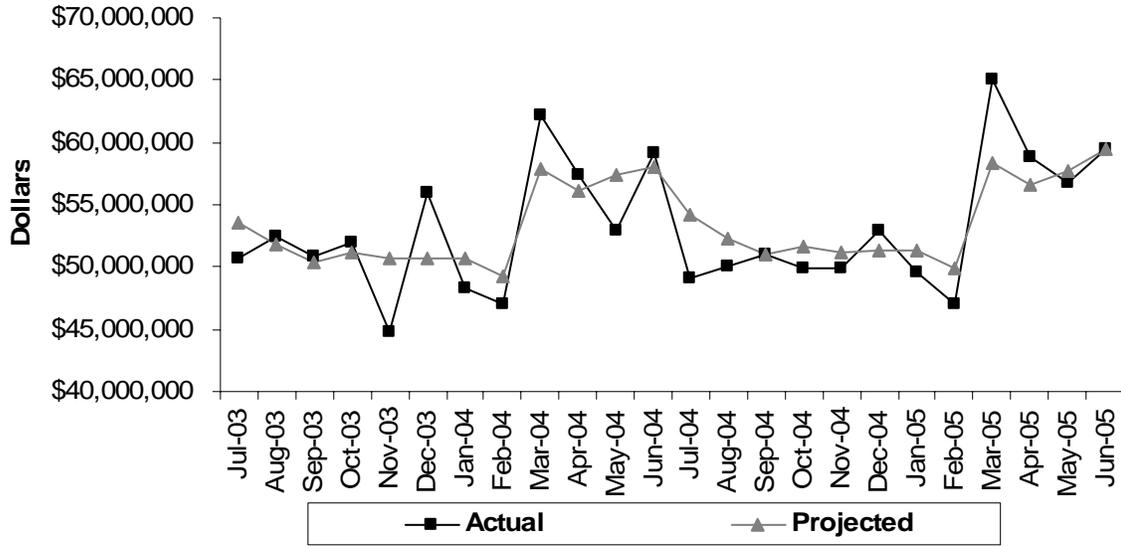
Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

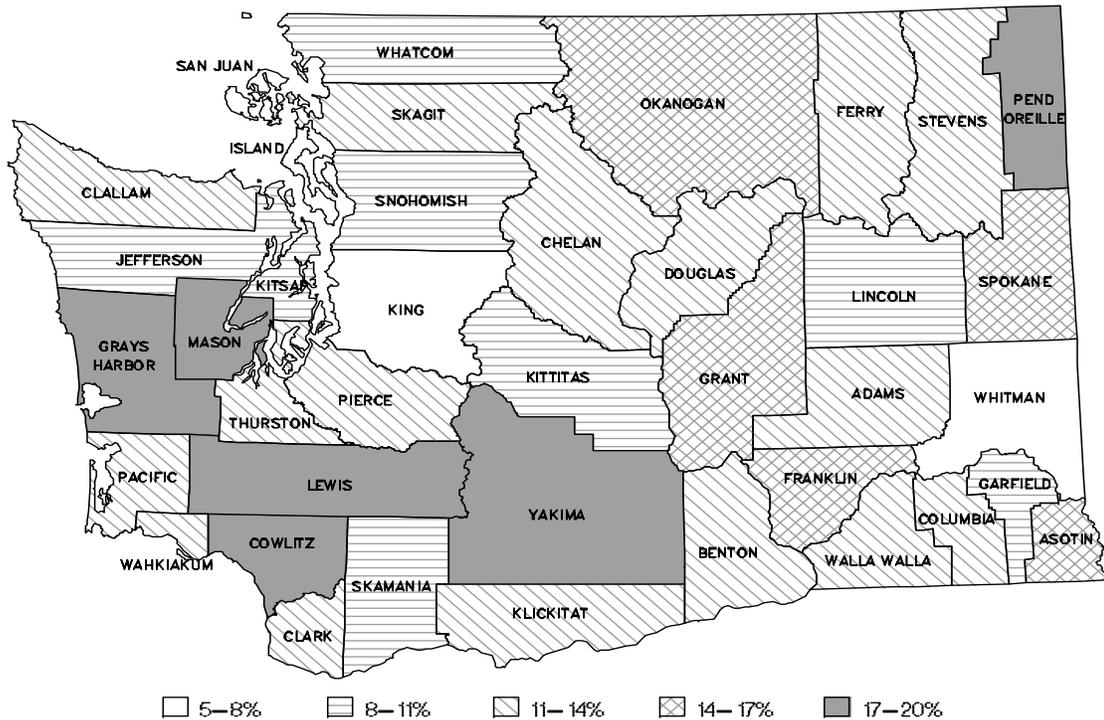
Child Support Collections Actual and Projected - July 2003 to June 2005

Source: Division of Child Support



Child Support

Percentage of Residents Served by DCS — September 2005



The percentage of residents served is obtained by dividing the number of DCS "clients" in a county as of the end of September 2005 by the OFM 2005 county population estimate.

County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served	County	DCS Clients	Population Estimate	% of Residents Served
Adams	2,351	17,000	13.83%	Lewis	12,664	71,600	17.69%
Asotin	3,221	20,900	15.41%	Lincoln	1,067	10,100	10.56%
Benton	19,994	158,100	12.65%	Mason	9,337	51,900	17.99%
Chelan	8,077	69,200	11.67%	Okanogan	6,324	39,600	15.97%
Clallam	9,070	66,800	13.58%	Pacific	2,814	21,300	13.21%
Clark	45,442	391,500	11.61%	Pend Oreille	2,343	12,200	19.20%
Columbia	491	4,100	11.98%	Pierce	104,020	755,900	13.76%
Cowlitz	17,848	95,900	18.61%	San Juan	930	15,500	6.00%
Douglas	3,847	34,700	11.09%	Skagit	13,344	110,900	12.03%
Ferry	917	7,400	12.39%	Skamania	937	10,300	9.10%
Franklin	8,912	60,500	14.73%	Snohomish	69,301	655,800	10.57%
Garfield	226	2,400	9.42%	Spokane	62,741	436,300	14.38%
Grant	11,478	79,100	14.51%	Stevens	5,628	41,200	13.66%
Grays Harbor	13,798	69,800	19.77%	Thurston	29,751	224,100	13.28%
Island	5,537	76,000	7.29%	Wahkiakum	473	3,900	12.13%
Jefferson	2,682	27,600	9.72%	Walla Walla	6,624	57,500	11.52%
King	140,628	1,808,300	7.78%	Whatcom	16,348	180,800	9.04%
Kitsap	25,021	240,400	10.41%	Whitman	2,315	42,400	5.46%
Kittitas	3,289	36,600	8.99%	Yakima	41,698	229,300	18.18%
Klickitat	2,720	19,500	13.95%	State Total	714,208	6,256,400	11.42%

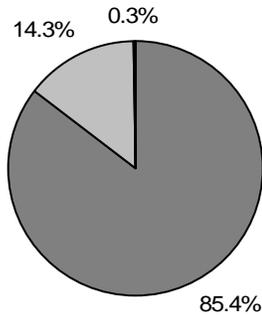
Child Support

Child Support Client Characteristics – September 2005

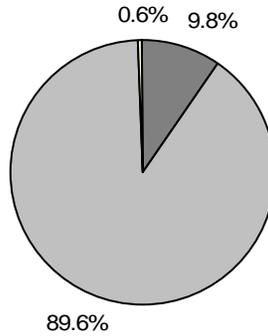
Source: Division of Child Support

Gender of Client Types

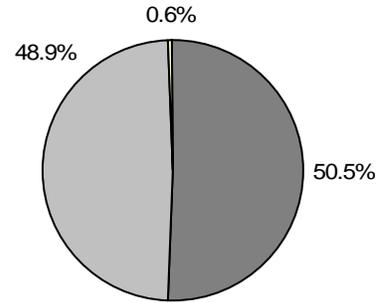
Non-Custodial Parents



Custodial Parents



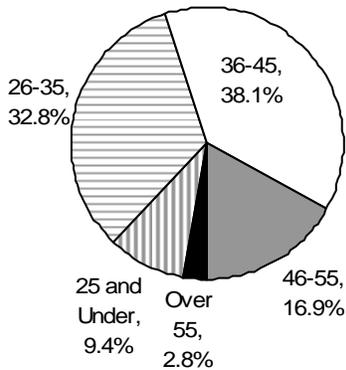
Children



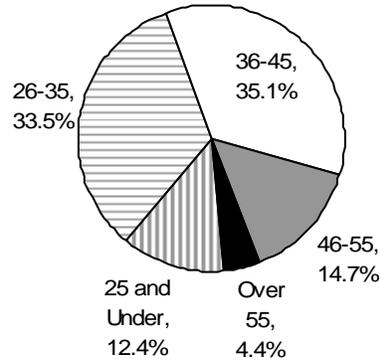
■ Male ■ Female □ Not Coded

Age Distribution of Client Types

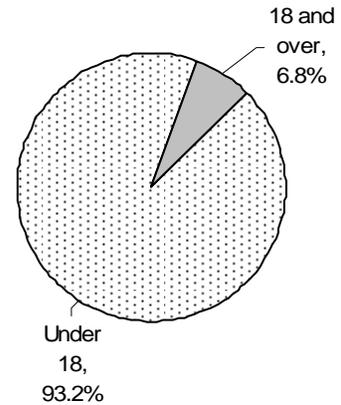
Non-Custodial Parents



Custodial Parents



Children



DCS Client Characteristics - Sept 2004

Type Client	Male	Female	Not Coded	Under 18	18 and over	25 and Under	26-35	36-45	46-55	Over 55
Custodial Parents	9.8%	89.6%	0.6%			12.4%	33.5%	35.1%	14.7%	4.4%
Non-Custodial Parents	85.4%	14.3%	0.3%			9.4%	32.8%	38.1%	16.9%	2.8%
Children	50.5%	48.9%	0.6%	93.2%	6.8%					

Child Support

General Assistance Program

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General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program

General Assistance provides cash assistance to adults who cannot work and do not have dependent children. This section describes the General Assistance program separated into three main categories:

1. **General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U).** The GA-U program is designed for those who are not employable.
2. **General Assistance-Expedited Medical Disability Only (GA-X).** The GA-X program supports clients pending applications for SSI, the federal Supplemental Security Income.
3. **General Assistance-Other.** Other General Assistance programs include Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Institutionalized (GI), and Regular (GA-R).

Highlights:

- **The average monthly Combined General Assistance caseload increased 16% in SFY 2005 (25,566 cases), from SFY 2004 (22,012 cases).**
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2005 was \$308.35, compared to \$307.81 in SFY 2004.**
- **The average monthly GA-U Only caseload increased 27% in SFY 2005 (12,587 cases), from SFY 2004 (9,936 cases).**
- **The average monthly GA-X Only caseload increased 4% in SFY 2005 (10,958 cases), from SFY 2004 (10,514 cases).**
- **In both SFY 2004 and SFY 2005, about 5% of the combined GA caseload transitioned to SSI each month.**
- **In June 2005, an average of 28.2% of GA-Unemployable clients were on assistance more than 12 consecutive months compared to 44.6% of GA-X only clients.**
- **Most GA-U only recipients are male (58.4%), and white (68.2%). The median age for GA-U only recipients is 44 years.**
- **Most GA-X only recipients are male (55.8%), and white (73.7%). The median age for GA-X only recipients is 44 years.**

General Assistance Program

Selected Combined General Assistance Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	22,012 (20,724 – 23,675)	25,566 (24,014 – 26,960)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	22,265 (20,928 – 23,989)	25,919 (24,334 – 27,332)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.5%	0.5%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,830	4,725,461
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$307.81 (\$306.04 - \$309.72)	\$308.35 (\$306.79 - \$309.98)

¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

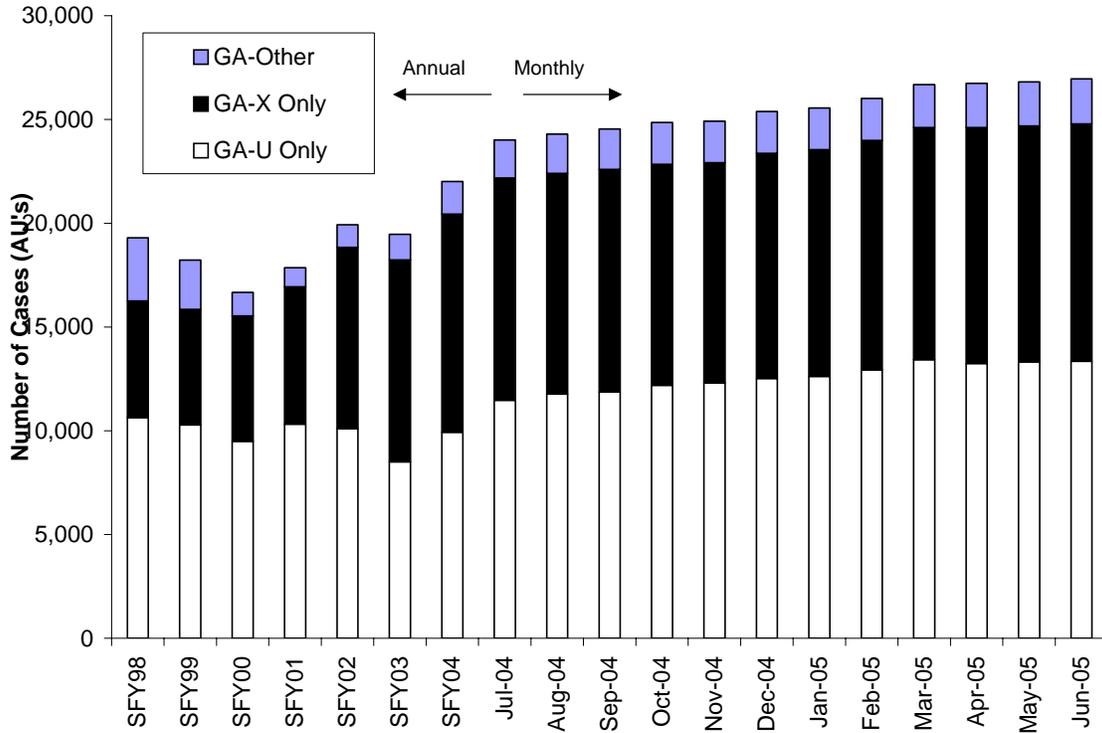
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medical (GA-X), Regular (GA-R) and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	24,014	24,334	\$7,381,758.34	\$2,386,342.07	\$307.39
August	24,304	24,623	\$7,467,282.87	\$2,818,515.15	\$307.25
September	24,542	24,875	\$7,540,865.41	\$2,671,951.33	\$307.26
October	24,853	25,200	\$7,624,658.07	\$2,647,864.85	\$306.79
November	24,921	25,258	\$7,711,835.08	\$2,533,191.69	\$309.45
December	25,386	25,736	\$7,824,639.60	\$2,777,081.17	\$308.23
January	25,553	25,916	\$7,861,378.87	\$2,054,319.68	\$307.65
February	26,013	26,371	\$8,063,543.21	\$2,323,160.54	\$309.98
March	26,689	27,056	\$8,218,456.93	\$2,590,754.08	\$307.93
April	26,742	27,126	\$8,273,440.61	\$2,802,158.45	\$309.38
May	26,816	27,197	\$8,307,491.20	\$2,431,137.45	\$309.80
June	26,960	27,332	\$8,323,364.70	\$3,040,636.69	\$308.73
Mo. Avg	25,566	25,919	\$7,883,226.00	\$2,589,759.00	\$308.35

Note: The combined GA caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Expedited Medical (GA-X), Regular (GA-R) and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance –Unemployable (GA-U) Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	11,498 (10,590 – 13,174)	12,587 (11,472 – 13,427)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	11,741 (10,802 – 13,471)	12,633 (11,523 – 13,474)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.3%	0.3%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,830	4,725,461
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$295.57 (\$291.65 - \$298.87)	\$297.56 (\$294.73 - \$300.37)

¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

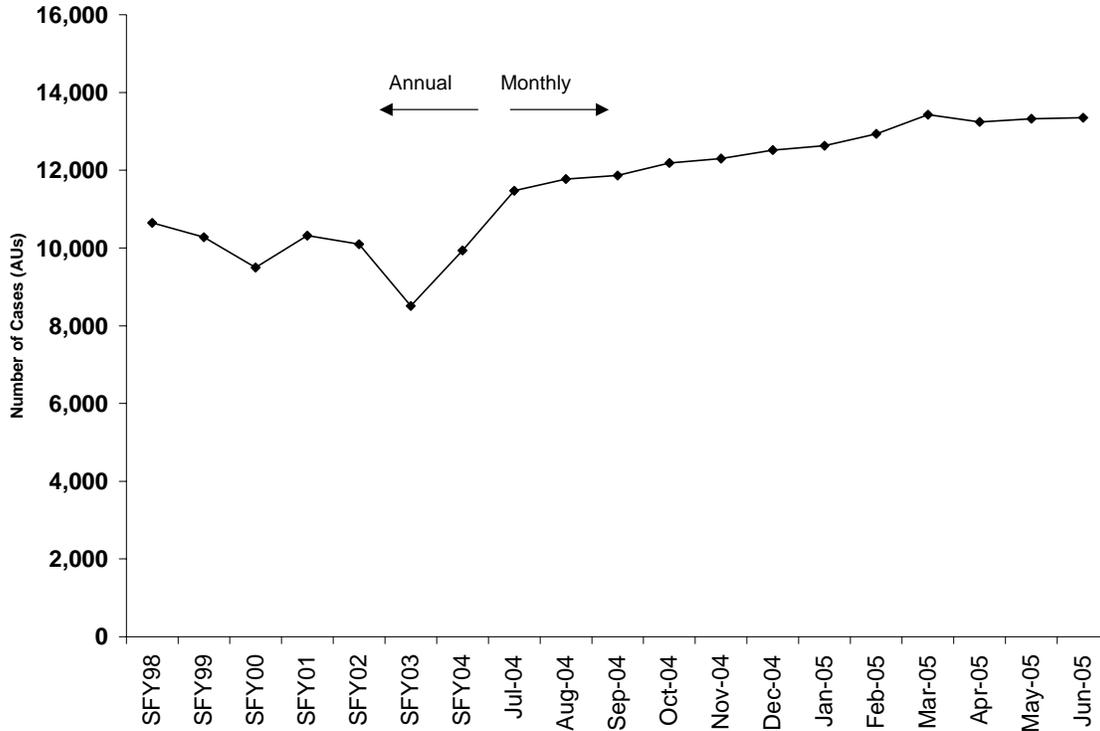
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: The GA-Unemployable (GA-U) caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) only. It does NOT include Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular(GA-R), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

GA-Unemployable (GA-U) Caseload, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	11,472	11,523	\$3,396,116.07	\$7,890.04	\$296.04
August	11,775	11,825	\$3,478,876.40	\$8,832.85	\$295.45
September	11,867	11,913	\$3,502,816.41	\$7,667.45	\$295.17
October	12,190	12,239	\$3,592,777.41	\$10,594.86	\$294.73
November	12,303	12,349	\$3,681,121.80	\$7,038.37	\$299.21
December	12,521	12,566	\$3,720,171.93	\$9,312.13	\$297.11
January	12,630	12,681	\$3,739,135.64	\$6,000.06	\$296.05
February	12,939	12,986	\$3,886,474.62	\$7,049.74	\$300.37
March	13,427	13,474	\$3,992,654.91	\$6,663.37	\$297.36
April	13,242	13,286	\$3,966,725.61	\$11,247.09	\$299.56
May	13,327	13,368	\$3,999,669.45	\$10,456.85	\$300.12
June	13,349	13,386	\$3,987,380.85	\$9,894.69	\$298.70
Mo. Avg.	12,587	12,633	\$3,745,327.00	\$8,554.00	\$297.56

Note: The GA-Unemployable (GA-U) caseload includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) only. It does NOT include Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular(GA-R), Expedited Medical (GA-X), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance – X Only Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	10,514 (10,116 – 10,668)	10,958 (10,612 – 11,433)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	10,529 (10,127 – 10,683)	10,974 (10,622 – 11,455)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	0.2%	0.2%
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,830	4,725,461
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$321.15 (\$320.30 - \$321.84)	\$320.99 (\$320.10 - \$321.67)

¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

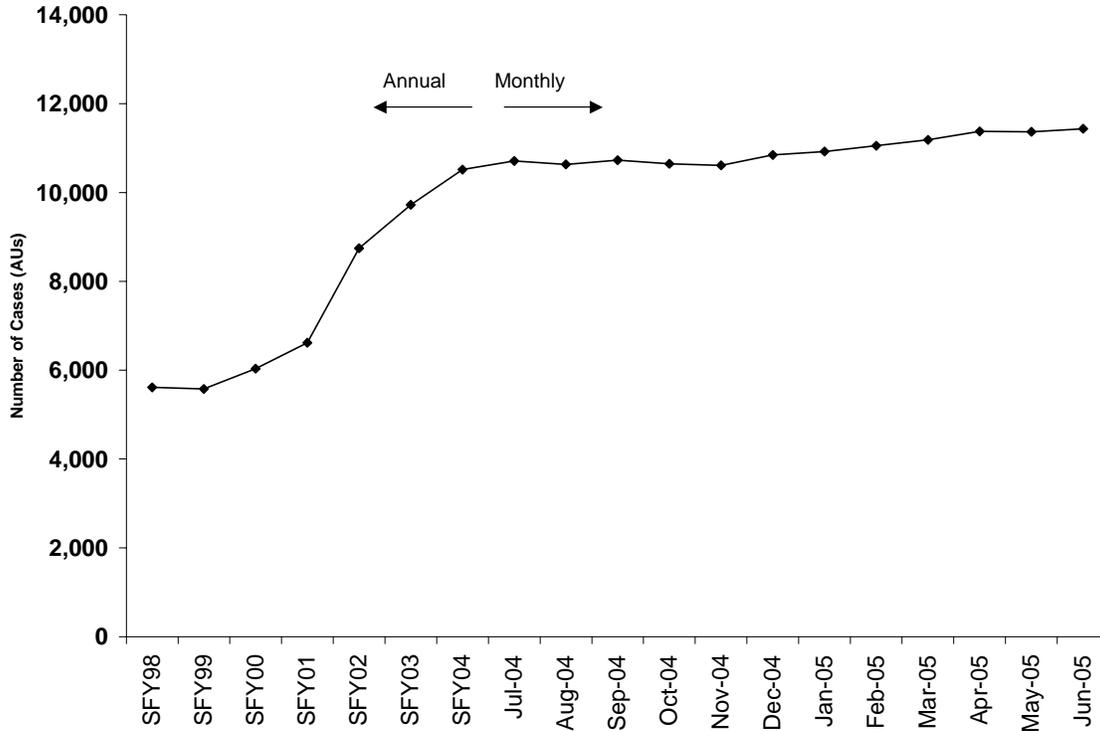
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA-X). It does not include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

GA-X Only Caseload, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	10,711	10,723	\$3,428,638.43	\$2,378,452.03	\$320.10
August	10,631	10,643	\$3,409,692.49	\$2,809,682.30	\$320.73
September	10,726	10,739	\$3,444,035.94	\$2,664,283.88	\$321.09
October	10,645	10,658	\$3,415,358.08	\$2,637,269.99	\$320.84
November	10,612	10,622	\$3,408,698.37	\$2,526,153.32	\$321.21
December	10,847	10,861	\$3,481,289.82	\$2,767,769.04	\$320.94
January	10,920	10,933	\$3,500,326.29	\$2,048,319.62	\$320.54
February	11,052	11,066	\$3,552,440.05	\$2,316,110.80	\$321.43
March	11,186	11,201	\$3,589,540.64	\$2,584,090.71	\$320.90
April	11,373	11,396	\$3,658,336.23	\$2,790,911.36	\$321.67
May	11,364	11,385	\$3,653,394.42	\$2,420,680.60	\$321.49
June	11,433	11,455	\$3,667,375.91	\$3,030,742.00	\$320.77
Mo. Avg.	10,958	10,974	\$3,517,427.00	\$2,581,205.00	\$320.99

Note: GA-X is restricted to general assistance for Expedited Medical Only (GA-X). It does NOT include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U), Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Selected General Assistance – Other Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	1,562 (1,388 – 1,752)	2,021 (1,831 – 2,178)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,775 (1,563 – 2,003)	2,316 (2,092 – 2,498)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	4,645,830	4,725,461
Average Persons Per Case	1.1	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$303.69 (\$298.82 - \$308.39)	\$307.01 (\$304.21 - \$310.49)

¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

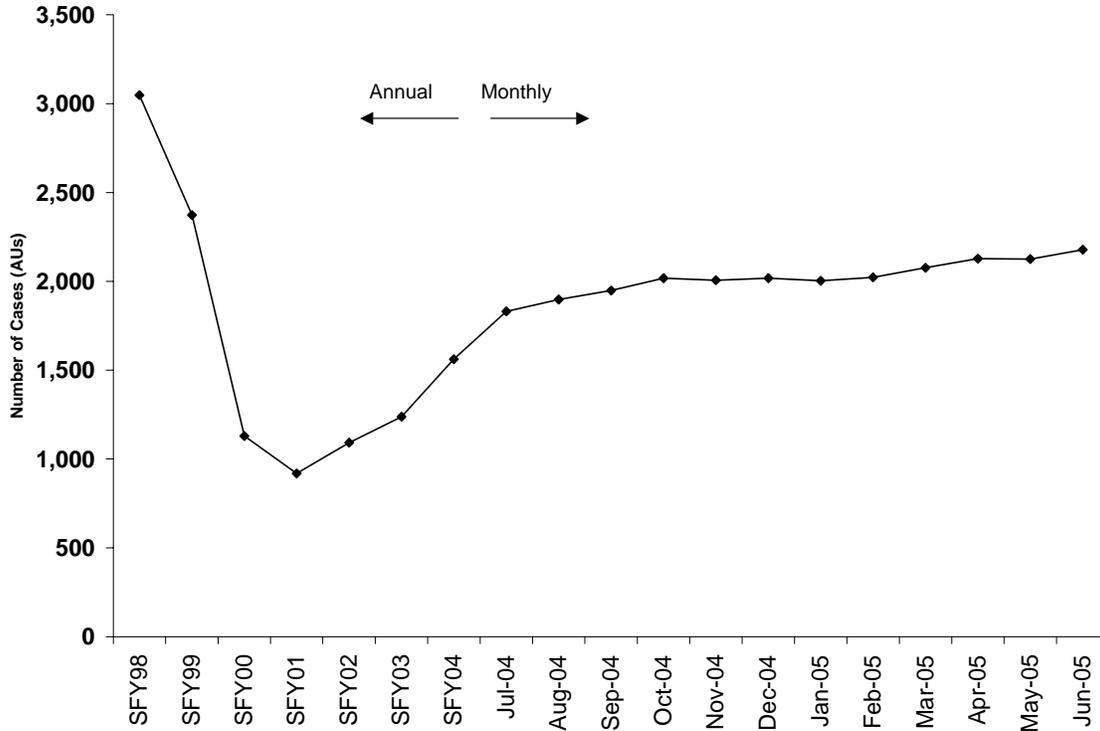
² Payments are not adjusted for refunds

Note: GA-Other includes Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K). It does not include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) or Expedited Medical (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

GA-Other Caseload, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



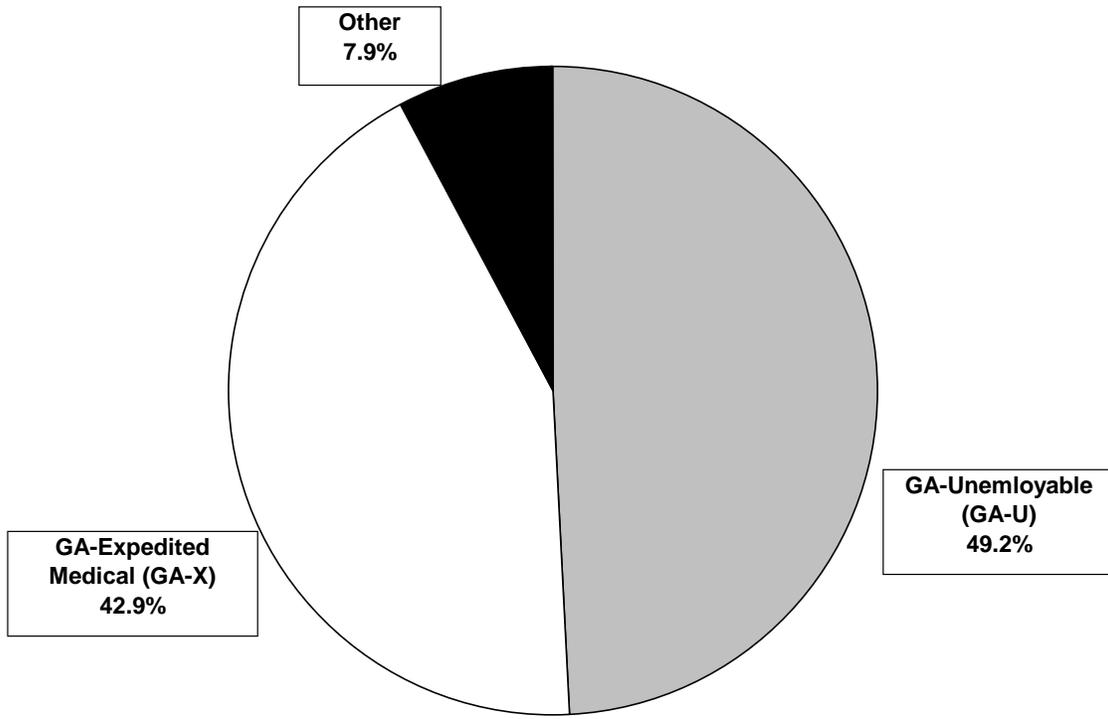
	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Payment Per Case
July	1,831	2,092	\$557,003.84	\$0.00	\$304.21
August	1,898	2,160	\$578,713.98	\$0.00	\$304.91
September	1,949	2,225	\$594,013.06	\$0.00	\$304.78
October	2,018	2,305	\$616,522.58	\$0.00	\$305.51
November	2,006	2,291	\$622,014.91	\$0.00	\$310.08
December	2,018	2,313	\$623,177.85	\$0.00	\$308.81
January	2,003	2,305	\$621,916.94	\$0.00	\$310.49
February	2,022	2,327	\$624,628.54	\$0.00	\$308.92
March	2,076	2,385	\$636,261.38	\$0.00	\$306.48
April	2,127	2,446	\$648,378.77	\$0.00	\$304.83
May	2,125	2,448	\$654,427.33	\$0.00	\$307.97
June	2,178	2,498	\$668,607.94	\$0.00	\$306.98
Mo. Avg.	2,021	2,316	\$620,472.00	\$0.00	\$307.01

Note: GA-Other includes Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K). It does not include general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U) or Expedited Medical (GA-X).

General Assistance Program

Combined General Assistance Caseload By Program Type, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Combined GA Caseload	U Only	% U Only	X Only	% X Only	Other	% Other
July	24,014	11,472	47.8%	10,711	44.6%	1,831	7.6%
August	24,304	11,775	48.4%	10,631	43.7%	1,898	7.8%
September	24,542	11,867	48.4%	10,726	43.7%	1,949	7.9%
October	24,853	12,190	49.0%	10,645	42.8%	2,018	8.1%
November	24,921	12,303	49.4%	10,612	42.6%	2,006	8.0%
December	25,386	12,521	49.3%	10,847	42.7%	2,018	7.9%
January	25,553	12,630	49.4%	10,920	42.7%	2,003	7.8%
February	26,013	12,939	49.7%	11,052	42.5%	2,022	7.8%
March	26,689	13,427	50.3%	11,186	41.9%	2,076	7.8%
April	26,742	13,242	49.5%	11,373	42.5%	2,127	8.0%
May	26,816	13,327	49.7%	11,364	42.4%	2,125	7.9%
June	26,960	13,349	49.5%	11,433	42.4%	2,178	8.1%
Mo. Avg.	25,566	12,587	49.2%	10,958	42.9%	2,021	7.9%

Note: U Only includes general assistance for Unemployable (GA-U); X only includes general assistance for Expedited Medical (GA-X); Other includes general assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload Exiting to SSI or Some Other Program SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Total Combined GA Adults	During Subsequent Month Being Reported					
		Adults Remaining On GA	% Adults Remaining On GA	Adults Moving From GA to SSI	% Adults Moving From GA to SSI	Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs ¹ or Exiting	% of Adults Moving From GA to Other Programs ¹
July	24,334	22,457	92.3%	599	2.5%	1,278	5.3%
August	24,623	22,741	92.4%	677	2.7%	1,205	4.9%
September	24,875	22,929	92.2%	648	2.6%	1,298	5.2%
October	25,200	23,148	91.9%	747	3.0%	1,305	5.2%
November	25,258	23,515	93.1%	595	2.4%	1,148	4.5%
December	25,736	23,779	92.4%	721	2.8%	1,236	4.8%
January	25,916	24,333	93.9%	576	2.2%	1,007	3.9%
February	26,371	24,747	93.8%	574	2.2%	1,050	4.0%
March	27,056	25,077	92.7%	653	2.4%	1,326	4.9%
April	27,126	25,085	92.5%	714	2.6%	1,327	4.9%
May	27,197	25,170	92.5%	688	2.5%	1,339	4.9%
June	27,332	25,162	92.1%	654	2.4%	1,516	5.5%
Mo. Avg.	25,919	24,012	92.6%	654	2.5%	1,253	4.8%

Note: Left of the vertical line are clients who received GA during the month being reported. Anything to the right of the vertical line, the client received during the subsequent month.

¹ Other programs include TANF, Diversion Cash Assistance, Refugee Cash Assistance, and Alcohol/Drug Treatment.

GA-U, GA-X, and GA-Other Clients on Assistance 12 or More Consecutive Months, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	% of GA-U Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA-X Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months	% of GA- Other Clients on 12 or More Consecutive Months
July	24.5%	45.0%	49.8%
August	24.4%	45.9%	49.0%
September	24.8%	45.7%	49.3%
October	25.0%	46.6%	49.0%
November	25.1%	47.0%	50.6%
December	25.1%	46.2%	51.6%
January	25.3%	46.2%	52.1%
February	26.0%	45.6%	53.2%
March	26.4%	45.4%	52.7%
April	27.1%	44.9%	53.8%
May	27.5%	44.7%	54.7%
June	28.2%	44.6%	54.7%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	97	0.4%	97	0.4%
Colfax Branch Office	40	0.1%	40	0.1%
Mattawa	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Moses Lake	337	1.3%	338	1.2%
Newport	130	0.5%	130	0.5%
Okanogan	304	1.1%	304	1.1%
Othello	37	0.1%	37	0.1%
Republic	56	0.2%	57	0.2%
Spokane North	567	2.1%	569	2.1%
Spokane Southwest	718	2.7%	721	2.6%
Spokane Valley	576	2.1%	584	2.1%
Tri County – Colville	235	0.9%	236	0.9%
Wenatchee	541	2.0%	544	2.0%
Region 1 Call Center	79	0.3%	79	0.3%
Region 1 Total	3,721	13.8%	3,740	13.7%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	85	0.3%	85	0.3%
Kennewick	580	2.2%	589	2.2%
Pasco	357	1.3%	364	1.3%
Sunnyside	132	0.5%	138	0.5%
Walla Walla	156	0.6%	159	0.6%
Wapato	222	0.8%	225	0.8%
Yakima	807	3.0%	820	3.0%
Region 2 Call Center	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Region 2 Total	2,340	8.7%	2,381	8.7%
Region 3				
Alderwood	885	3.3%	899	3.3%
Bellingham	709	2.6%	714	2.6%
Everett	895	3.3%	908	3.3%
Friday Harbor	10	0.0%	10	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	407	1.5%	413	1.5%
Oak Harbor	115	0.4%	115	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	466	1.7%	469	1.7%
Smokey Point	688	2.6%	698	2.6%
Region 3 Total	4,175	15.5%	4,226	15.5%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Belltown	1,846	6.8%	1,854	6.8%
Capitol Hill	845	3.1%	851	3.1%
Federal Way	926	3.4%	946	3.5%
King Eastside	715	2.7%	754	2.8%
King North	1,398	5.2%	1,412	5.2%
King South	701	2.6%	718	2.6%
Rainier	527	2.0%	541	2.0%
Renton	690	2.6%	708	2.6%
White Center	1,056	3.9%	1,056	3.9%
Region 4 Call Center	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Region 4 Total	8,709	32.3%	8,845	32.4%
Region 5				
Bremerton	951	3.5%	956	3.5%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Pierce South	1,600	5.9%	1,615	5.9%
Puyallup	928	3.4%	936	3.4%
Region 5 Call Center	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Region 5 Total	3,486	12.9%	3,514	12.9%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	286	1.1%	286	1.0%
Chehalis	413	1.5%	414	1.5%
Columbia River	842	3.1%	863	3.2%
Forks	77	0.3%	77	0.3%
Goldendale	83	0.3%	85	0.3%
Kelso	374	1.4%	375	1.4%
Long Beach	51	0.2%	51	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	716	2.7%	724	2.6%
Port Angeles	323	1.2%	323	1.2%
Port Townsend	116	0.4%	117	0.4%
Shelton	355	1.3%	355	1.3%
South Bend	55	0.2%	55	0.2%
Stevenson	45	0.2%	45	0.2%
White Salmon	53	0.2%	53	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	3,789	14.1%	3,823	14.0%

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Alderwood	24	0.1%	25	0.1%
Bellingham	19	0.1%	22	0.1%
Bremerton	22	0.1%	24	0.1%
Chehalis	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Clarkston	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Colville	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Everett	46	0.2%	48	0.2%
Holgate	259	1.0%	285	1.0%
Kelso	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
Moses Lake	10	0.0%	11	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	10	0.0%	11	0.0%
Oak Harbor	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Okanogan	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Pacific	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Pasco	26	0.1%	33	0.1%
Port Angeles	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Smokey Point	17	0.1%	17	0.1%
Spokane	74	0.3%	86	0.3%
Sunnyside	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Tacoma	92	0.3%	95	0.3%
Toppenish-Wapato	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Tumwater	17	0.1%	18	0.1%
Vancouver	41	0.2%	43	0.2%
Walla Walla	4	0.0%	4	0.0%
Wenatchee	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
Yakima-Ellensburg	18	0.1%	19	0.1%
HCS Office Total	740	2.7%	803	2.9%
State Total	26,960	100.0%	27,332	100.0%

Note: A number of Basic Food Program cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of an Economic Services Administration Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office (CSO).

General Assistance Program

Combined GA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Asotin	92	0.3%	92	0.3%
Benton	621	2.3%	634	2.3%
Chelan	441	1.6%	442	1.6%
Clallam	406	1.5%	406	1.5%
Clark	881	3.3%	904	3.3%
Columbia	13	0.0%	13	0.0%
Cowlitz	377	1.4%	378	1.4%
Douglas	117	0.4%	119	0.4%
Ferry	55	0.2%	56	0.2%
Franklin	344	1.3%	353	1.3%
Garfield	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Grant	358	1.3%	361	1.3%
Grays Harbor	296	1.1%	296	1.1%
Island	144	0.5%	146	0.5%
Jefferson	119	0.4%	120	0.4%
King	8,965	33.3%	9,128	33.4%
Kitsap	957	3.5%	964	3.5%
Kittitas	88	0.3%	88	0.3%
Klickitat	138	0.5%	140	0.5%
Lewis	414	1.5%	415	1.5%
Lincoln	25	0.1%	25	0.1%
Mason	354	1.3%	354	1.3%
Okanogan	299	1.1%	299	1.1%
Pacific	110	0.4%	110	0.4%
Pend Oreille	129	0.5%	129	0.5%
Pierce	2,622	9.7%	2,647	9.7%
San Juan	19	0.1%	19	0.1%
Skagit	388	1.4%	395	1.4%
Skamania	39	0.1%	39	0.1%
Snohomish	3,023	11.2%	3,066	11.2%
Spokane	1,987	7.4%	2,011	7.4%
Stevens	243	0.9%	244	0.9%
Thurston	735	2.7%	743	2.7%
Wahkiakum	8	0.0%	8	0.0%
Walla Walla	165	0.6%	168	0.6%
Whatcom	722	2.7%	730	2.7%
Whitman	41	0.2%	41	0.2%
Yakima	1,182	4.4%	1,206	4.4%
State Total	26,960	100.0%	27,332	100.0%

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	GA-U Only ² (13,386)		GA-X Only ² (11,455)		Other ² (2,498)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Gender						
Female	5,568	41.6%	5,067	44.2%	1,564	62.6%
Male	7,818	58.4%	6,388	55.8%	934	37.4%
Race						
White	9,133	68.2%	8,437	73.7%	756	30.3%
Hispanic	889	6.6%	636	5.6%	358	14.3%
Black	1,467	11.0%	1,145	10.0%	83	3.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	432	3.2%	223	1.9%	930	37.2%
Native American	501	3.7%	382	3.3%	16	0.6%
Unknown	964	7.2%	632	5.5%	355	14.2%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	1,584	11.8%	1,322	11.5%	164	6.6%
Married	782	5.8%	483	4.2%	963	38.6%
Never Married	6,436	48.1%	5,530	48.3%	370	14.8%
Divorced	4,100	30.6%	3,750	32.7%	160	6.4%
Widow	403	3.0%	308	2.7%	794	31.8%
Unknown	81	0.6%	62	0.5%	47	1.9%
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	12,536	93.7%	11,046	96.4%	415	16.6%
Resident Alien	838	6.3%	396	3.5%	2,070	82.9%
U.S. National	12	0.1%	13	0.1%	13	0.5%
INS Entry Status						
Born in U.S.	12529	93.6%	11050	96.5%	407	16.3%
Amerasian	7	0.1%	2	0.0%	4	0.2%
Asylee	19	0.1%	12	0.1%	11	0.4%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.1%
Deportation Withheld	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Non-Refugee	567	4.2%	275	2.4%	1,800	72.1%
Refugee	260	1.9%	112	1.0%	272	10.9%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	30	0.3%	86	3.4%
19 – 20 Years Old	410	3.1%	274	2.4%	19	0.8%
21 – 29 Years Old	1,981	14.8%	1,519	13.3%	36	1.4%
30 – 39 Years Old	2,516	18.8%	2,150	18.8%	31	1.2%
40 – 49 Years Old	4,805	35.9%	4,194	36.6%	71	2.8%
50 – 55 Years Old	2,368	17.7%	2,209	19.3%	55	2.2%
56 – 59 Years Old	816	6.1%	759	6.6%	32	1.3%
60 – 64 Years Old	484	3.6%	317	2.8%	48	1.9%
65+ Years Old	6	0.0%	3	0.0%	2,120	84.9%
Mean Age of Adults	42.4 Years Old		42.9 Years Old		68.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	44.0 Years Old		44.0 Years Old		71.0 Years Old	

General Assistance Program

General Assistance Program Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	GA-U Only ²		GA-X Only ²		Other ²	
	(13,386)	Percent	(11,455)	Percent	(2,498)	Percent
Incapacity						
Emotional	5,401	40.3%	7,569	66.1%	122	4.9%
Mental	53	0.4%	104	0.9%	7	0.3%
Physical	7,516	56.1%	3,673	32.1%	290	11.6%
Other¹	416	3.1%	109	1.0%	1,511	60.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	568	22.7%
Avg. Months on Assistance Since July 1997	12.8 Months		24.4 Months		23.2 Months	

¹ Others are approved based on age or disability reasons.

² The general assistance caseload is broken into three categories:

1. U Only includes general assistance for Unemployable only (GA-U).
2. X Only includes general assistance for Expedited Medical only (GA-X).
3. Other includes general assistance for Aged (GA-A), Blind (GA-B), Disabled (GA-D), Regular (GA-R), and Residing in an Institution for the Mentally Diseased (GI-A and GI-K).

Length of stay reflects total cumulative months receiving General Assistance as a program, including all types of GA assistance. They need not be consecutive.

General Assistance Program

TANF/WorkFirst Program

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TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF and WorkFirst

The exhibits in this section summarize the TANF and WorkFirst caseload trends for SFY 2005.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

Highlights:

- **Washington's TANF/WorkFirst average monthly caseload increased to 57,014 in SFY 2005**, from a monthly average of 55,600 in SFY 2004.
- **The average payment per case in SFY 2005 was \$422.65.**
- **Child-only cases increased to 37.1% of the total TANF caseload in SFY 2005**, compared to 36.5% in SFY 2004.
- **Single-parent cases remained the same at 53.7% in SFY 2005 as a percent of the total TANF caseload**, compared to 53.7% SFY 2004.
- **Two-parent cases slightly declined to 9.1% of the TANF caseload in SFY 2005**, compared to 9.9% in SFY 2004.
- **In SFY 2005, 14.4% of TANF cases with adults were in sanction status compared to 16.9% in SFY 2004.**
- **On average to date, 5,227 adults exit TANF in SFY 2005 with 18.7% returning after 6 months and 20.4% returning after 12 months**, compared to 5,331 adults exiting TANF in SFY 2004 and 19.6% returning after 6 months and 18.3% returning after 12 months.
- **In June 2005, the majority of TANF adult clients were female (81.1%), white (61.9%), and not married (78.5%). The median age for an adult was 29.0 years.**

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Selected TANF/SFA Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	55,600 (53,728 – 57,781)	57,014 (55,495 – 58,644)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	136,359 (131,405 – 141,609)	137,920 (135,248 – 141,317)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	40,799 (38,796 – 42,654)	41,032 (40,524 – 41,901)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	95,561 (92,345 – 99,022)	96,890 (94,433 – 99,417)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	2.2%	2.2%
State Population¹	6,167,800	6,256,400
Children as a Percent of Recipients	70.1%	70.3%
Average Persons Per Case	2.5	2.4
Average Children Per Case	1.7	1.7
Average Children Per Adult	2.3	2.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$423.18 (\$418.15 - \$428.24)	\$422.65 (\$420.78 - \$424.72)

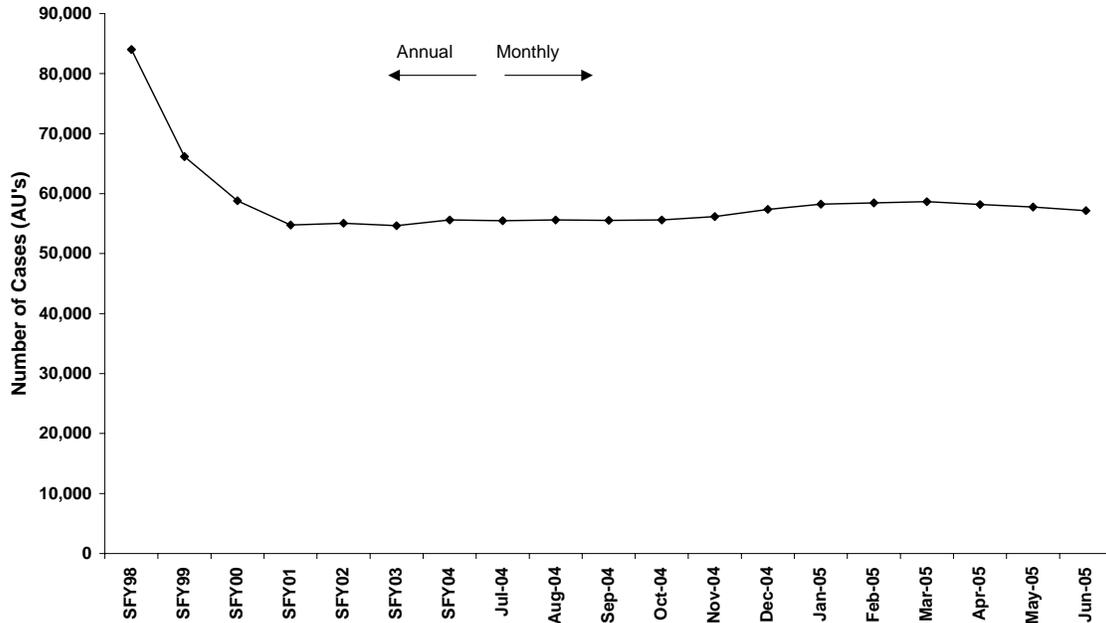
¹ OFM 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Grant Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	55,495	135,276	\$23,389,756.17	\$162,265.10	\$421.48
August	55,609	135,446	\$23,533,757.13	\$155,796.06	\$423.20
September	55,537	135,248	\$23,529,853.32	\$137,830.10	\$423.68
October	55,591	135,340	\$23,610,770.33	\$162,055.37	\$424.72
November	56,172	136,301	\$23,702,482.38	\$95,288.33	\$421.96
December	57,364	138,990	\$24,301,011.54	\$153,809.91	\$423.63
January	58,224	140,884	\$24,499,729.08	\$144,790.38	\$420.78
February	58,443	141,016	\$24,784,309.28	\$122,091.21	\$424.08
March	58,644	141,317	\$24,751,167.91	\$159,569.91	\$422.06
April	58,177	139,717	\$24,605,936.10	\$158,731.78	\$422.95
May	57,751	138,492	\$24,372,233.80	\$149,541.92	\$422.02
June	57,166	137,018	\$24,081,918.07	\$192,621.13	\$421.26
Mo. Avg.	57,014	137,920	\$24,096,910.43	\$149,532.60	\$422.65

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload Receiving Federal TANF and SFA, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Caseload	Federal ONLY		BOTH Federal & SFA		SFA ONLY	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	55,495	54,648	98.5%	523	0.9%	352	0.6%
August	55,609	54,801	98.5%	509	0.9%	330	0.6%
September	55,537	54,707	98.5%	519	0.9%	341	0.6%
October	55,591	54,742	98.5%	545	1.0%	346	0.6%
November	56,172	55,278	98.4%	561	1.0%	356	0.6%
December	57,364	56,412	98.3%	612	1.1%	368	0.6%
January	58,224	57,200	98.2%	673	1.2%	380	0.7%
February	58,443	57,369	98.2%	693	1.2%	406	0.7%
March	58,644	57,540	98.1%	704	1.2%	430	0.7%
April	58,177	57,069	98.1%	691	1.2%	453	0.8%
May	57,751	56,646	98.1%	682	1.2%	455	0.8%
June	57,166	56,075	98.1%	674	1.2%	458	0.8%
Mo. Avg	57,014	56,041	98.3%	616	1.1%	390	0.7%

	SFA Caseload	State Expenditures on SFA Cases	Avg. State Expenditures Per Case
July	875	\$248,938.14	\$284.50
August	839	\$240,595.43	\$286.76
September	860	\$243,153.22	\$282.74
October	891	\$251,742.12	\$282.54
November	917	\$261,272.99	\$284.92
December	980	\$275,619.58	\$281.24
January	1,053	\$289,032.94	\$274.49
February	1,099	\$310,913.34	\$282.91
March	1,134	\$316,753.26	\$279.32
April	1,144	\$321,663.60	\$281.17
May	1,137	\$314,395.75	\$276.51
June	1,132	\$320,746.84	\$283.35
Mo. Avg	1,005	\$282,902.27	\$281.47

Note: SFA is Washington State's State Family Assistance for legal immigrants and others ineligible for TANF. Some households have a member receiving federal TANF assistance and a member receiving family assistance through the state; these cases are considered mixed Federal TANF and SFA cases and are rolled into the combined SFA only caseload (SFA Only + Mixed Federal TANF/SFA Caseload) number.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	321	0.6%	809	0.6%
Colfax Branch Office	136	0.2%	306	0.2%
Mattawa	90	0.2%	236	0.2%
Moses Lake	1,065	1.9%	2,761	2.0%
Newport	192	0.3%	420	0.3%
Okanogan	462	0.8%	1,034	0.8%
Othello	363	0.6%	812	0.6%
Republic	81	0.1%	204	0.1%
Spokane North	2,154	3.8%	5,219	3.8%
Spokane Southwest	740	1.3%	1,624	1.2%
Spokane Valley	1,405	2.5%	3,200	2.3%
Tri County – Colville	432	0.8%	1,083	0.8%
Wenatchee	819	1.4%	1,841	1.3%
Region 1 Call Center	2	0.0%	4	0.0%
Region 1 Total	8,262	14.5%	19,553	14.3%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	247	0.4%	536	0.4%
Kennewick	1,360	2.4%	3,329	2.4%
Pasco	1,004	1.8%	2,549	1.9%
Sunnyside	1,197	2.1%	3,193	2.3%
Walla Walla	560	1.0%	1,345	1.0%
Wapato	1,244	2.2%	3,294	2.4%
Yakima	2,715	4.7%	6,477	4.7%
Region 2 Call Center	29	0.1%	75	0.1%
Region 2 Total	8,356	14.6%	20,798	15.2%
Region 3				
Alderwood	913	1.6%	2,156	1.6%
Bellingham	1,366	2.4%	3,122	2.3%
Everett	1,728	3.0%	4,482	3.3%
Friday Harbor	12	0.0%	21	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	1,103	1.9%	2,567	1.9%
Oak Harbor	226	0.4%	496	0.4%
Skykomish Valley	512	0.9%	1,104	0.8%
Smokey Point	998	1.7%	2,250	1.6%
Region 3 Call Center	6,858	12.0%	16,198	11.8%
Region 3 Total	913	1.6%	2,156	1.6%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	1,036	1.8%	2,705	2.0%
Belltown	284	0.5%	630	0.5%
Capitol Hill	745	1.3%	1,800	1.3%
Federal Way	1,505	2.6%	3,818	2.8%
King Eastside	1,042	1.8%	2,454	1.8%
King North	1,058	1.9%	2,524	1.8%
King South	1,647	2.9%	4,474	3.3%
Rainier	1,416	2.5%	3,643	2.7%
Renton	1,443	2.5%	3,416	2.5%
White Center	2,416	4.2%	5,957	4.3%
Region 4 Call Center	15	0.0%	33	0.0%
Region 4 Total	12,607	22.1%	31,454	23.0%
Region 5				
Bremerton	1,638	2.9%	3,616	2.6%
Pierce West	3,902	6.8%	9,759	7.1%
Pierce South	1,273	2.2%	3,055	2.2%
Puyallup	2,830	5.0%	6,481	4.7%
Region 5 Call Center	13	0.0%	24	0.0%
Region 5 Total	9,656	16.9%	22,935	16.7%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	1,157	2.0%	2,495	1.8%
Chehalis	1,133	2.0%	2,628	1.9%
Columbia River	3,552	6.2%	8,421	6.1%
Forks	240	0.4%	549	0.4%
Goldendale	173	0.3%	438	0.3%
Kelso	1,586	2.8%	3,586	2.6%
Long Beach	115	0.2%	251	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	1,825	3.2%	4,071	3.0%
Port Angeles	537	0.9%	1,236	0.9%
Port Townsend	184	0.3%	403	0.3%
Shelton	586	1.0%	1,234	0.9%
South Bend	149	0.3%	328	0.2%
Stevenson	96	0.2%	212	0.2%
White Salmon	94	0.2%	228	0.2%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	11,427	20.0%	26,080	19.0%
State Total	57,166	100.0%	137,018	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

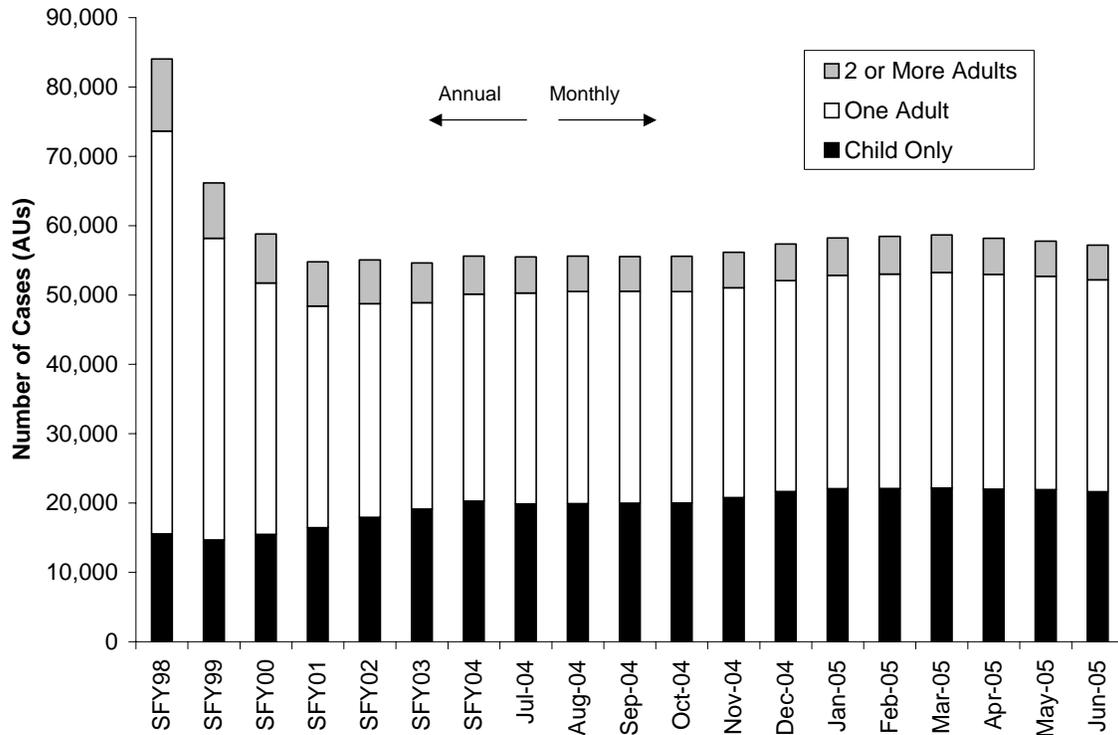
Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases	Number of Clients	Percent of Clients
Adams	325	0.6%	733	0.5%
Asotin	309	0.5%	780	0.6%
Benton	1512	2.6%	3714	2.7%
Chelan	628	1.1%	1394	1.0%
Clallam	769	1.3%	1765	1.3%
Clark	3543	6.2%	8395	6.1%
Columbia	25	0.0%	58	0.0%
Cowlitz	1562	2.7%	3540	2.6%
Douglas	211	0.4%	491	0.4%
Ferry	74	0.1%	182	0.1%
Franklin	988	1.7%	2520	1.8%
Garfield	13	0.0%	33	0.0%
Grant	1194	2.1%	3071	2.2%
Grays Harbor	1198	2.1%	2585	1.9%
Island	262	0.5%	577	0.4%
Jefferson	185	0.3%	404	0.3%
King	12651	22.1%	31564	23.0%
Kitsap	1630	2.9%	3599	2.6%
Kittitas	247	0.4%	537	0.4%
Klickitat	269	0.5%	671	0.5%
Lewis	1113	1.9%	2577	1.9%
Lincoln	66	0.1%	138	0.1%
Mason	582	1.0%	1226	0.9%
Okanogan	433	0.8%	962	0.7%
Pacific	258	0.5%	570	0.4%
Pend Oreille	188	0.3%	408	0.3%
Pierce	8001	14.0%	19270	14.1%
San Juan	16	0.0%	28	0.0%
Skagit	1066	1.9%	2485	1.8%
Skamania	87	0.2%	190	0.1%
Snohomish	4137	7.2%	9931	7.2%
Spokane	4251	7.4%	9966	7.3%
Stevens	436	0.8%	1090	0.8%
Thurston	1825	3.2%	4093	3.0%
Wahkiakum	23	0.0%	50	0.0%
Walla Walla	555	1.0%	1345	1.0%
Whatcom	1359	2.4%	3104	2.3%
Whitman	136	0.2%	306	0.2%
Yakima	5039	8.8%	12666	9.2%
State Total	57,166	100.0%	137,018	100.0%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By Number of Adults, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

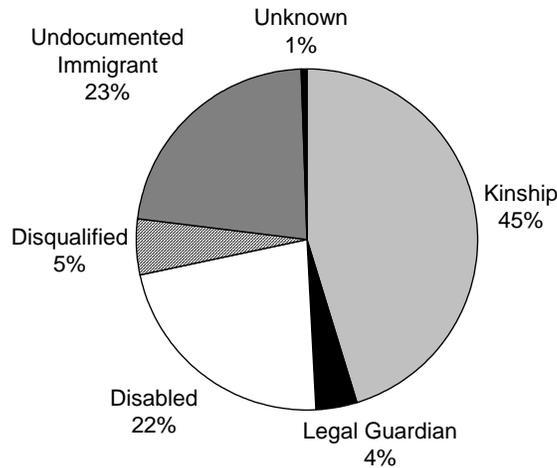


	Caseload	Child-Only		1 Adult		2 or More Adults	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	55,495	19,875	35.8%	30,390	54.8%	5,230	9.4%
August	55,609	19,922	35.8%	30,589	55.0%	5,098	9.2%
September	55,537	19,965	35.9%	30,570	55.0%	5,002	9.0%
October	55,591	20,010	36.0%	30,470	54.8%	5,111	9.2%
November	56,172	20,793	37.0%	30,224	53.8%	5,155	9.2%
December	57,364	21,646	37.7%	30,416	53.0%	5,302	9.2%
January	58,224	22,079	37.9%	30,739	52.8%	5,406	9.3%
February	58,443	22,105	37.8%	30,910	52.9%	5,428	9.3%
March	58,644	22,147	37.8%	31,089	53.0%	5,408	9.2%
April	58,177	22,018	37.8%	30,956	53.2%	5,203	8.9%
May	57,751	21,923	38.0%	30,764	53.3%	5,064	8.8%
June	57,166	21,625	37.8%	30,553	53.4%	4,988	8.7%
Mo. Avg.	57,014	21,176	37.1%	30,639	53.7%	5,200	9.1%

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Only Caseload, By Major Caretaker Groups, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



Caretaker	Child Only Cases	Percent
Total Child Only Cases	21,625	100.0%
Kinship	9,816	45.4%
Legal Guardian	822	3.8%
Disabled	4,865	22.5%
Disqualified	1,121	5.2%
Undocumented Alien	4,874	22.5%
Unknown	127	0.6%

¹ **Kinship caregiver.** Some parents are unable to care for their children due to their own substance abuse, mental health, or other problems. Often, grandparents or other relatives step in to provide the needed care, even though they have no legal responsibility to do so. Unless these relative caregivers are willing and able to get licensed as foster parents (a much more expensive program for the state), a TANF child-only grant may be the only way they can afford to care for these children. As long as the child has no income or assets of her own that would disqualify her, the relative caregiver can receive TANF on the child's behalf. Relative caregivers need not have legal custody of the child to receive TANF. They need only show that the child lives with them most of the time and that they are currently the child's primary care giver.

² **Legal Guardian.** Sometimes, in the absence of the parent, a relative or other concerned adult will seek legal guardianship of a child. As with relative caregivers without this legal status, guardians may receive TANF on behalf of an otherwise eligible child.

³ **Disabled parents.** Disabled parents who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) will not qualify for TANF because federal law does not allow them to receive both. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets financial eligibility criteria.

⁴ **Otherwise disqualified parents.** Some parents may be disqualified from receiving TANF because of fleeing a felony conviction, a probation or parole violation, or fraudulent receipt of public assistance. Their minor children will still be eligible for TANF, as long as the household meets financial eligibility criteria. Fleeing felons and probation or parole violators can restore their TANF eligibility by complying with the law. The court determines the period of ineligibility for those convicted of fraud.

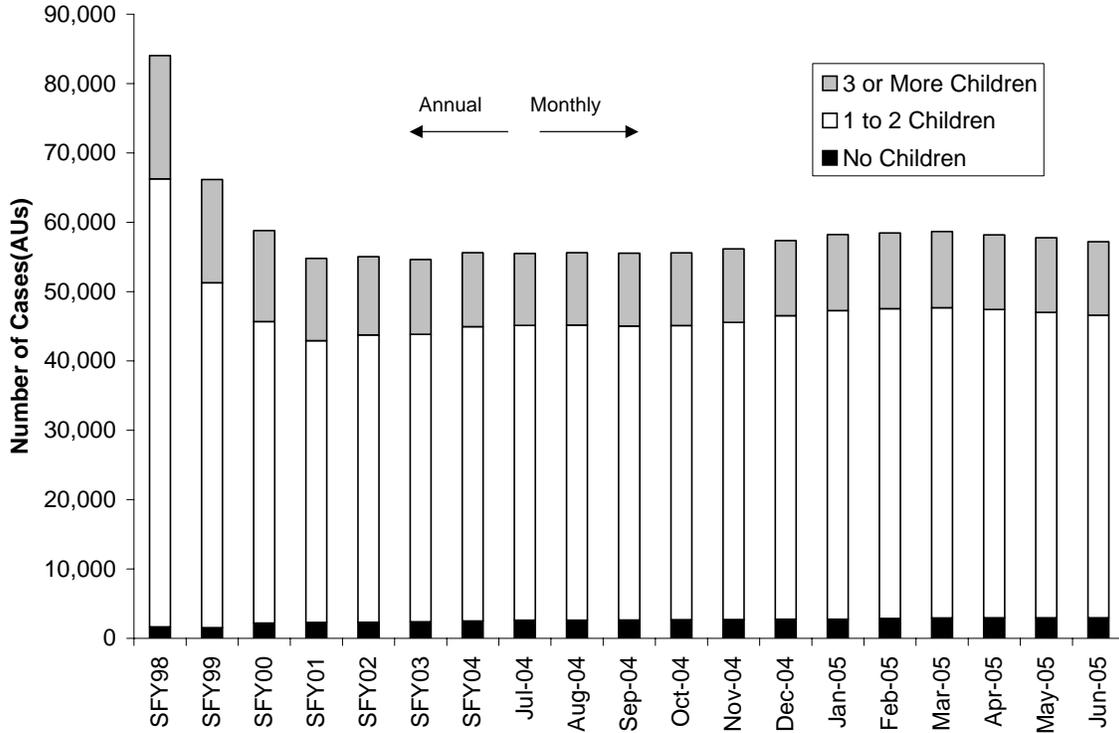
⁵ **Undocumented immigrants.** Children in households headed by undocumented immigrants may be U.S. citizens and therefore eligible for TANF benefits if the household, including non-recipient adults, meets financial eligibility criteria. Undocumented immigrant parents may apply for TANF on behalf of their citizen children but they receive no continuing benefits (cash, food, or medical) for themselves.

⁶ **Unknown.** Caretaker is defined using the child's relationship to the head of household member. Unknown cases are those where the child's relationship to the head of household member is defined

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload By Number of Children, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Caseload	No Children ¹		1 to 2 Children		3 or More Children	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	55,495	2,623	4.7%	42,505	76.6%	10,367	18.7%
August	55,609	2,620	4.7%	42,546	76.5%	10,443	18.8%
September	55,537	2,645	4.8%	42,383	76.3%	10,509	18.9%
October	55,591	2,680	4.8%	42,421	76.3%	10,490	18.9%
November	56,172	2,702	4.8%	42,835	76.3%	10,635	18.9%
December	57,364	2,742	4.8%	43,752	76.3%	10,870	18.9%
January	58,224	2,753	4.7%	44,502	76.4%	10,969	18.8%
February	58,443	2,862	4.9%	44,655	76.4%	10,926	18.7%
March	58,644	2,921	5.0%	44,758	76.3%	10,965	18.7%
April	58,177	2,950	5.1%	44,454	76.4%	10,773	18.5%
May	57,751	2,943	5.1%	44,071	76.3%	10,737	18.6%
June	57,166	2,953	5.2%	43,653	76.4%	10,560	18.5%
Mo. Avg.	57,014	2,487	4.4%	42,462	74.5%	10,651	18.7%

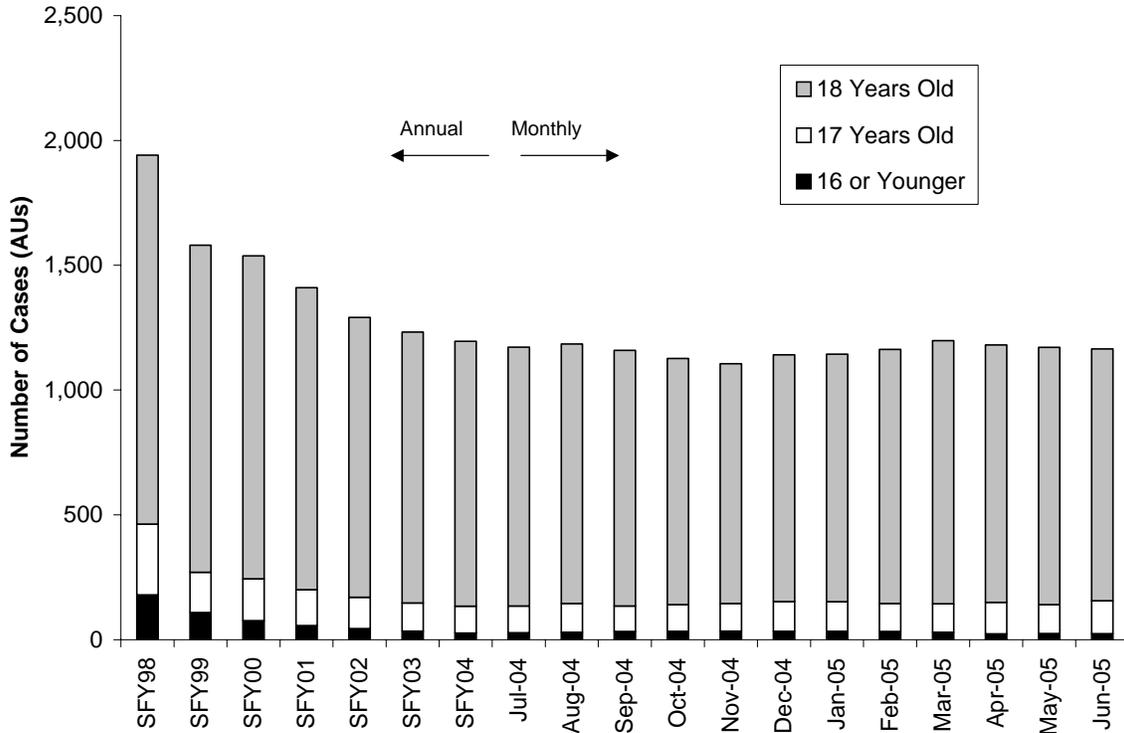
Note:

¹ In cases where the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, the child will not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload With Teen Head of Household, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



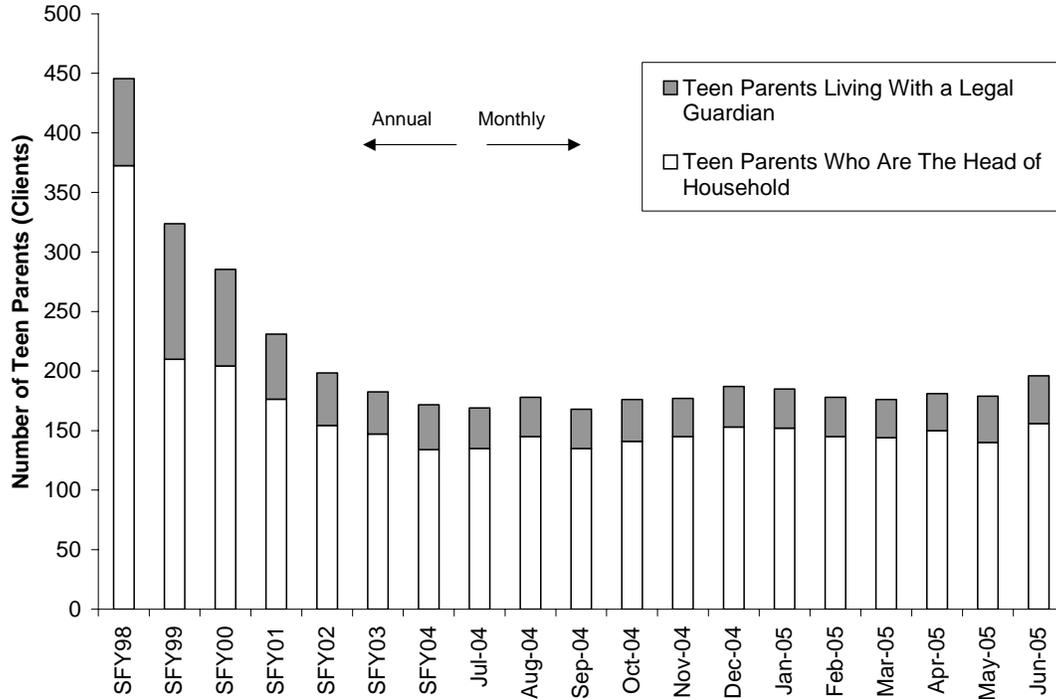
	Adult Caseload	Head of Household is 16 Years Old or Less		Head of Household is 17 Years Old		Head of Household is 18 Years Old	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,620	28	0.1%	107	0.3%	1,037	2.9%
August	35,687	30	0.1%	115	0.3%	1,040	2.9%
September	35,572	33	0.1%	102	0.3%	1,024	2.9%
October	35,581	34	0.1%	107	0.3%	986	2.8%
November	35,379	35	0.1%	110	0.3%	961	2.7%
December	35,718	34	0.1%	119	0.3%	988	2.8%
January	36,145	34	0.1%	118	0.3%	992	2.7%
February	36,338	33	0.1%	112	0.3%	1,018	2.8%
March	36,497	30	0.1%	114	0.3%	1,054	2.9%
April	36,159	23	0.1%	127	0.4%	1,031	2.9%
May	35,828	25	0.1%	116	0.3%	1,030	2.9%
June	35,541	24	0.1%	132	0.4%	1,009	2.8%
Mo. Avg.	35,839	30	0.1%	115	0.3%	1,014	2.8%

Note: Numbers reflect households where the head of household member is a teen parent living independently from their formal legal guardian.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Teen Parents Under Age 18, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



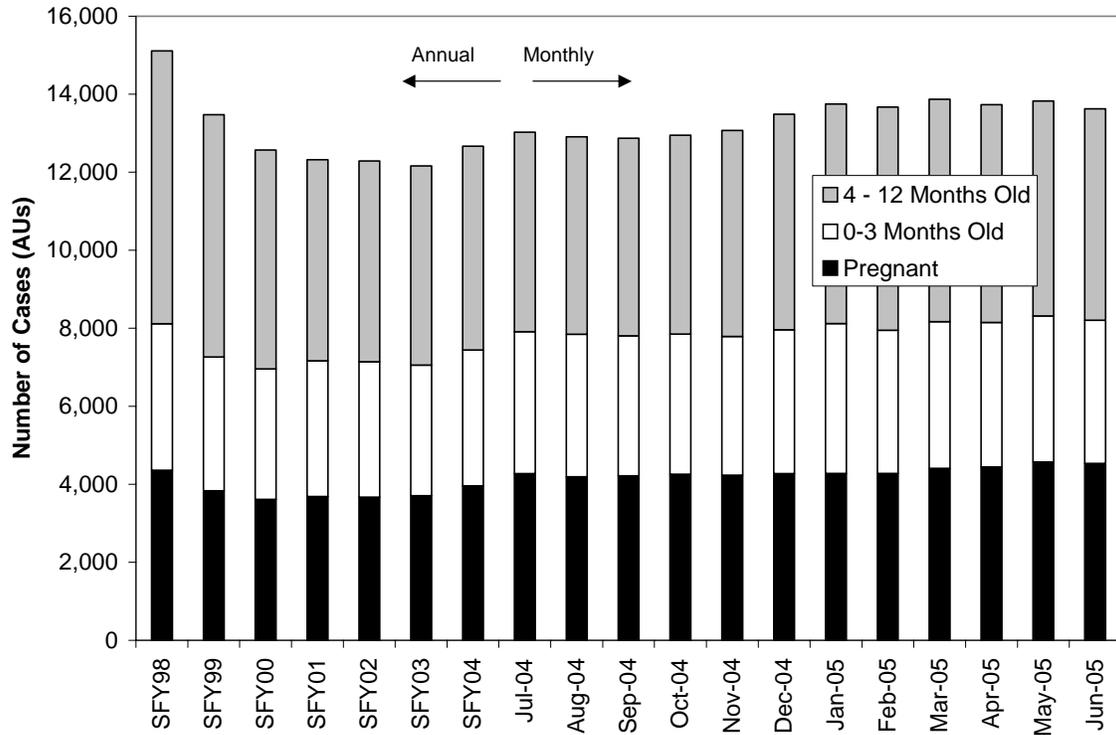
	Total Teen Parents Under Age 18	Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian	% Teen Parents Living With a Legal Guardian	Teen Parents Under 18 Living As the Head of Household	% Teen Parents Under 18 Living As the Head of Household
July	169	135	79.9%	34	20.1%
August	178	145	81.5%	33	18.5%
September	168	135	80.4%	33	19.6%
October	176	141	80.1%	35	19.9%
November	177	145	81.9%	32	18.1%
December	187	153	81.8%	34	18.2%
January	185	152	82.2%	33	17.8%
February	178	145	81.5%	33	18.5%
March	176	144	81.8%	32	18.2%
April	181	150	82.9%	31	17.1%
May	179	140	78.2%	39	21.8%
June	196	156	79.6%	40	20.4%
Mo. Avg.	179	145	81.0%	34	19.0%

Note: Teen parents are defined based on the clients head of household relationship code. If the client is coded as a "CP" (child parent), the child is considered to be living under legal guardianship while caring for their own child. If the client is coded as a "SE" (head of household) the client is considered to be the head of household member on the Assistance Unit. Numbers do not reflect spouses or other members that are living in the same AU; Numbers only differentiate clients coded as a CP or a SE.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Caseload With Pregnant Women and Children 12 Months or Younger SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Adult Caseload	Pregnant ¹		0 – 3 Month Old Child		4 – 12 Month Old Child	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	35,620	4,272	12.0%	3,638	10.2%	5,115	14.4%
August	35,687	4,190	11.7%	3,656	10.2%	5,063	14.2%
September	35,572	4,217	11.9%	3,588	10.1%	5,068	14.2%
October	35,581	4,256	12.0%	3,595	10.1%	5,098	14.3%
November	35,379	4,230	12.0%	3,557	10.1%	5,285	14.9%
December	35,718	4,274	12.0%	3,686	10.3%	5,527	15.5%
January	36,145	4,278	11.8%	3,838	10.6%	5,633	15.6%
February	36,338	4,278	11.8%	3,669	10.1%	5,725	15.8%
March	36,497	4,406	12.1%	3,765	10.3%	5,698	15.6%
April	36,159	4,445	12.3%	3,705	10.2%	5,580	15.4%
May	35,828	4,574	12.8%	3,738	10.4%	5,512	15.4%
June	35,541	4,536	12.8%	3,669	10.3%	5,418	15.2%
Mo. Avg.	35,839	4,330	12.1%	3,675	10.3%	5,394	15.0%

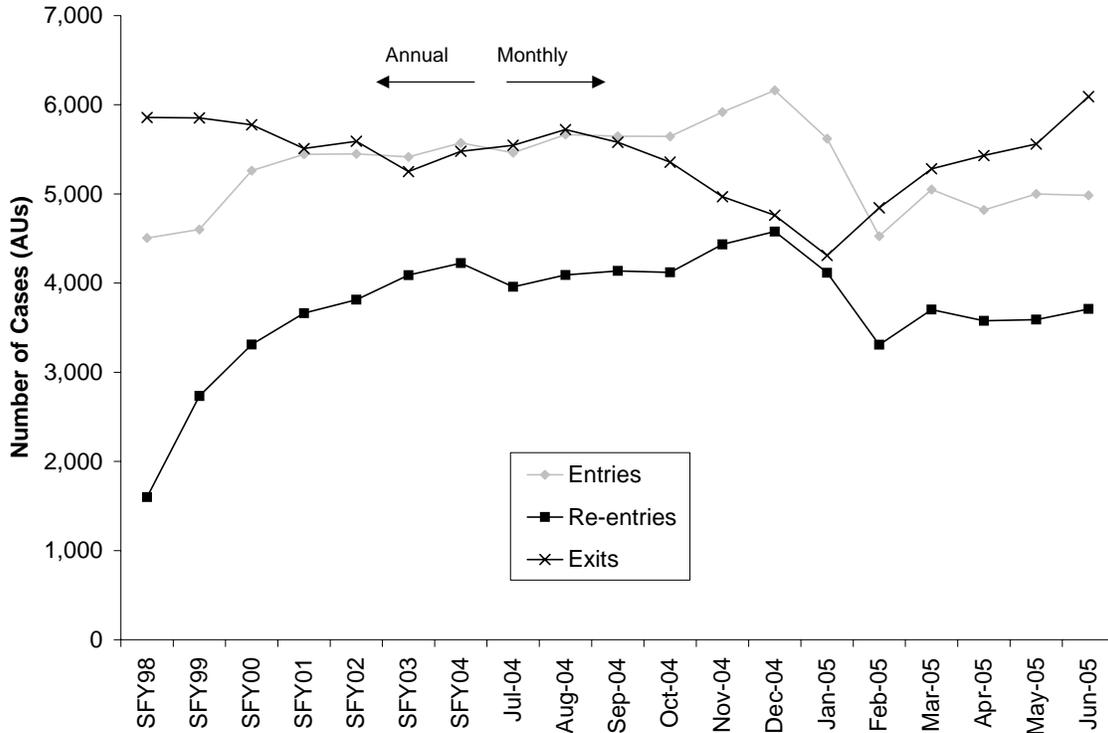
Note: Cases are unduplicated across groups. If a case has multiple young children or a pregnant recipient and a young child, the case category reflects the youngest child. Adults include teen parents.

¹ Pregnant women were identified using pregnancy status data entered in ACES.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases Entering, Re-Entering, and Exiting, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



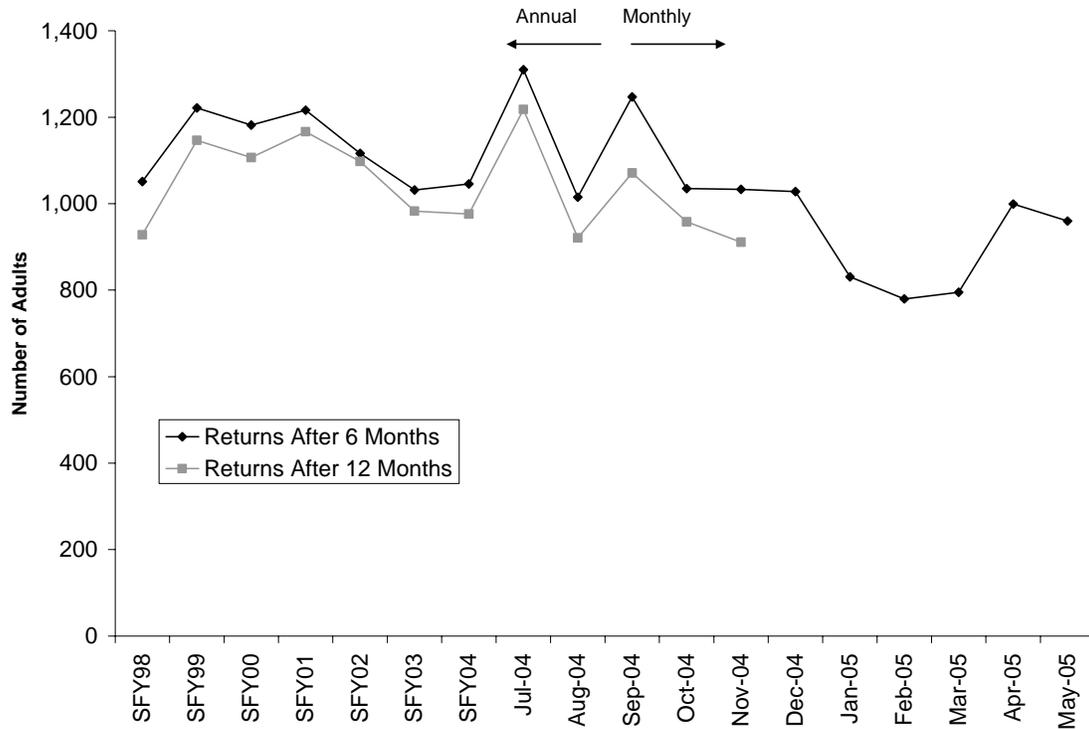
	Caseload	Entries		Re-Entries		Exits	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	55,495	5,463	9.8%	3,958	7.1%	5,545	10.0%
August	55,609	5,664	10.2%	4,090	7.4%	5,722	10.3%
September	55,537	5,647	10.2%	4,135	7.4%	5,580	10.0%
October	55,591	5,644	10.2%	4,121	7.4%	5,355	9.6%
November	56,172	5,917	10.5%	4,434	7.9%	4,969	8.8%
December	57,364	6,162	10.7%	4,579	8.0%	4,760	8.3%
January	58,224	5,620	9.7%	4,115	7.1%	4,309	7.4%
February	58,443	4,525	7.7%	3,309	5.7%	4,845	8.3%
March	58,644	5,050	8.6%	3,703	6.3%	5,282	9.0%
April	58,177	4,819	8.3%	3,577	6.1%	5,430	9.3%
May	57,751	4,999	8.7%	3,590	6.2%	5,558	9.6%
June	57,166	4,983	8.7%	3,710	6.5%	6,092	10.7%
Mo. Avg.	57,014	5,374	9.4%	3,943	6.9%	5,287	9.3%

Note: Entries are defined as cases that were not on TANF the month prior to what is reported. Exits are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month. Re-entries are defined as cases that received a benefit in the month reported, but not in the subsequent month AND have received TANF at least one month before re-entering TANF.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Adults Returning to TANF/SFA After Six Months and 12 Months After Exit SFY 2005

Source: OFM



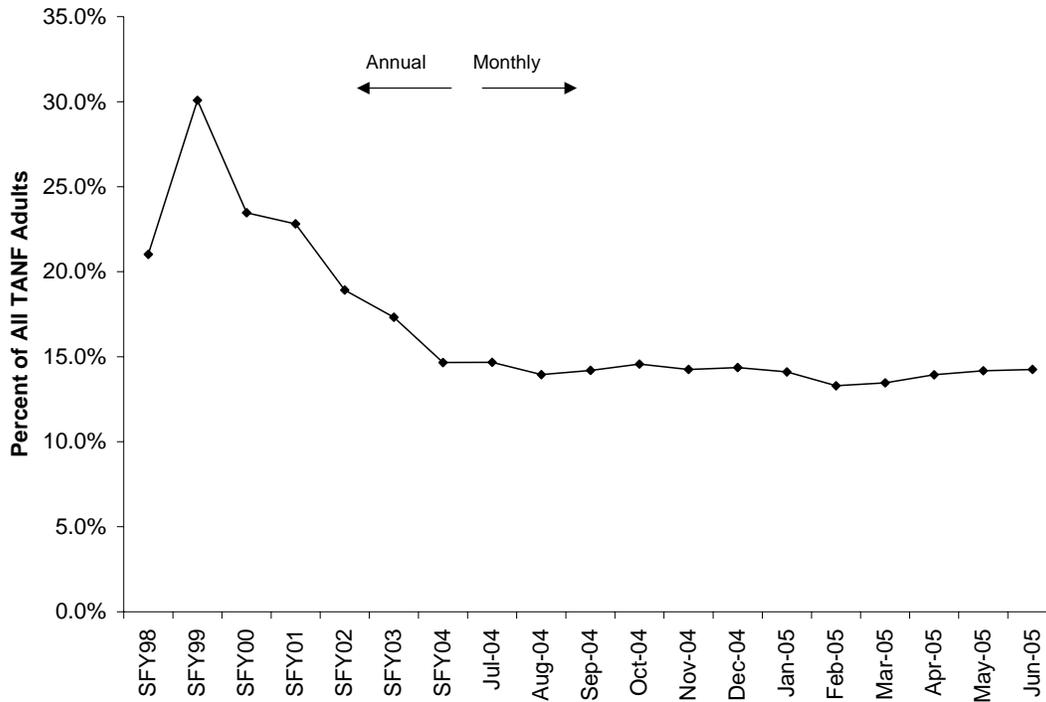
	Adults Exiting	Return After 6 Months		Return After 12 Months	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	6,284	1,310	20.8%	1,218	19.4%
August	5,222	1,015	19.4%	921	17.6%
September	5,972	1,247	20.9%	1,071	17.9%
October	5,163	1,035	20.0%	958	18.6%
November	5,144	1,033	20.1%	911	17.7%
December	5,274	1,028	19.5%	0	0.0%
January	4,587	831	18.1%	0	0.0%
February	4,173	780	18.7%	0	0.0%
March	4,784	795	16.6%	0	0.0%
April	5,381	999	18.6%	0	0.0%
May	5,131	960	18.7%	0	0.0%
June	5,204	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Note: Table shows the number of adults who have returned on the sixth month and on the 12th month after exiting. For example, of all the adults exiting in July 2004 (6,284), 1,310 or 20.8 percent of them returned and received TANF on the sixth month after July, in this case receiving TANF in January 2005. Likewise, of the 6,284 adults exiting in July 2004, 1,218 of them or 19.4 percent returned and were receiving TANF on the 12th month after July, in this case June 2005. The latest month available for those returning after 12 months is November 2004 (returning and receiving TANF in October 2005). The latest available data for those returning after 6 months is May 2005 (returning and receiving TANF in October 2005).

TANF/WorkFirst Program

Employed TANF/SFA Adults, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	TANF Adults	Employed Number	Employed Percent
July	40,844	5,992	14.7%
August	40,779	5,686	13.9%
September	40,564	5,756	14.2%
October	40,689	5,927	14.6%
November	40,524	5,776	14.3%
December	41,013	5,891	14.4%
January	41,539	5,859	14.1%
February	41,759	5,550	13.3%
March	41,901	5,642	13.5%
April	41,357	5,763	13.9%
May	40,883	5,795	14.2%
June	40,526	5,773	14.2%

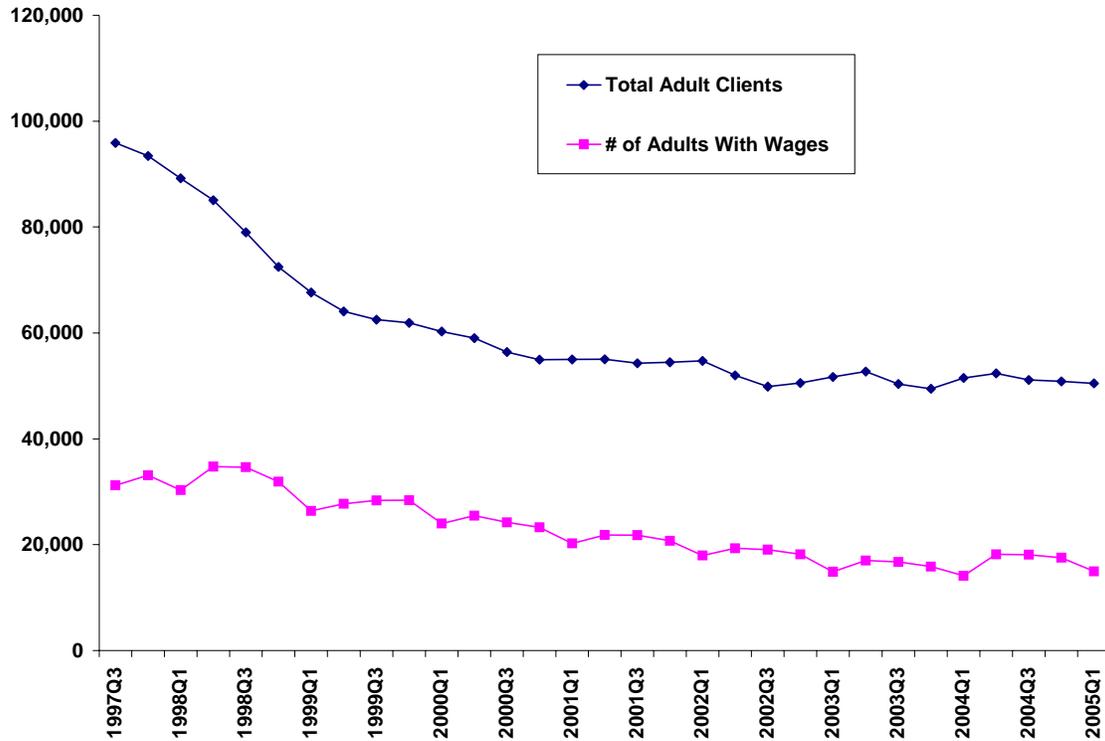
Mo. Avg. 41,032 5,784 14.1%

Note: Employment is identified using data in the ACES system. Adults include teen parents.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Adults Receiving Quarterly Wages, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data and ESD-UI Wage Data



Quarter	Total Adult Clients	# With Quarterly Wages	% With Quarterly Wages	Total Quarterly Wages	Total Quarterly Wages/Hr.
2002Q1	54,727	17,947	32.8%	\$1,648	\$9.03
2002Q2	51,992	19,321	37.2%	\$1,699	\$8.96
2002Q3	49,865	19,069	38.2%	\$1,729	\$9.05
2002Q4	50,531	18,181	36.0%	\$1,772	\$9.19
2003Q1	51,666	14,898	28.8%	\$1,637	\$9.22
2003Q2	52,712	17,025	32.3%	\$1,725	\$9.25
2003Q3	50,360	16,736	33.2%	\$1,728	\$9.30
2003Q4	49,456	15,888	32.1%	\$1,760	\$9.39
2004Q1	51,487	14,109	27.4%	\$1,586	\$9.41
2004Q2	52,380	18,173	16983	\$1,801	\$9.62
2004Q3	51,131	18,129	16922	\$1,865	\$9.69
2004Q4	50,833	17,548	16558	\$1,926	\$9.70
2005Q1	50,464	14,951	14295	\$1,722	\$9.75

Note:

TANF Adult clients are matched with the Economic Services Division (ESD) UI Wage Data file by Social Security Number (SSN). Numbers reflect TANF adult client who are employed and received wages of more than \$5.00 for any length of time during a quarter.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	TANF Cases With Adults	Total Cases Sanctioned	% of Cases Sanctioned	TANF Adults	TANF Adults Sanctioned	% of TANF Adults Sanctioned
July	35,620	5,240	14.7%	40,844	5,978	14.6%
August	35,687	5,178	14.5%	40,779	5,915	14.5%
September	35,572	5,068	14.2%	40,564	5,760	14.2%
October	35,581	4,913	13.8%	40,689	5,594	13.7%
November	35,379	4,944	14.0%	40,524	5,640	13.9%
December	35,718	4,881	13.7%	41,013	5,562	13.6%
January	36,145	4,943	13.7%	41,539	5,629	13.6%
February	36,338	5,225	14.4%	41,759	5,970	14.3%
March	36,497	5,339	14.6%	41,901	6,084	14.5%
April	36,159	5,409	15.0%	41,357	6,147	14.9%
May	35,828	5,362	15.0%	40,883	6,079	14.9%
June	35,541	5,359	15.1%	40,526	6,082	15.0%
Mo. Avg.	35,839	5,155	14.4%	41,032	5,870	14.3%

TANF/SFA Cases With Adults in WorkFirst Sanction Status By Consecutive Months in Sanctioned Status, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Total Cases Sanctioned	First Month		Second Month		Third Month or Later	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	5,240	1,327	25.3%	855	16.3%	3,058	58.4%
August	5,178	1,319	25.5%	890	17.2%	2,969	57.3%
September	5,068	1,326	26.2%	813	16.0%	2,929	57.8%
October	4,913	1,183	24.1%	874	17.8%	2,856	58.1%
November	4,944	1,271	25.7%	779	15.8%	2,894	58.5%
December	4,881	1,226	25.1%	856	17.5%	2,799	57.3%
January	4,943	1,200	24.3%	840	17.0%	2,903	58.7%
February	5,225	1,284	24.6%	898	17.2%	3,043	58.2%
March	5,339	1,230	23.0%	939	17.6%	3,170	59.4%
April	5,409	1,348	24.9%	839	15.5%	3,222	59.6%
May	5,362	1,240	23.1%	930	17.3%	3,192	59.5%
June	5,359	1,324	24.7%	852	15.9%	3,183	59.4%
Mo. Avg.	5,155	1,273	24.7%	864	16.8%	3,018	58.5%

Note: Total cases sanctioned reflect all TANF cases in Sanction status. A sanctioned case in sanction three or more months is considered a long-term sanctioned case.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF Caseload by Primary Language, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

		# of TANF Cases	% of All TANF Cases	% of Non- English Cases
English Language Codes (N=49,335; 86.3%)				
EN	English	49,291	86.2%	
SL	Sign Language	36	0.1%	
LP	Large Print	7	0.0%	
BR	Braille	1	0.0%	
Non-English Language Codes (N=7,831; 13.7%)				
SP	Spanish	5,436	9.5%	69.4%
RU	Russian	896	1.6%	11.4%
VI	Vietnamese	373	0.7%	4.8%
SM	Somali	371	0.6%	4.7%
CA	Cambodian	202	0.4%	2.6%
AR	Arabic	134	0.2%	1.7%
OM	Oromo	41	0.1%	0.5%
LA	Laotian	39	0.1%	0.5%
FA	Farsi	36	0.1%	0.5%
TI	Tigrigna	34	0.1%	0.4%
UK	Ukrainian	32	0.1%	0.4%
AM	Amharic	32	0.1%	0.4%
SA	Samoan	29	0.1%	0.4%
KO	Korean	25	0.0%	0.3%
OT	Other	24	0.0%	0.3%
HM	Hmong	23	0.0%	0.3%
SC	Serbo-Croatian	17	0.0%	0.2%
CH	Chinese	11	0.0%	0.1%
TA	Tagalog	11	0.0%	0.1%
PJ	Punjabi	9	0.0%	0.1%
RO	Romanian	8	0.0%	0.1%
TR	Trukese	6	0.0%	0.1%
HI	Kindi	4	0.0%	0.1%
SI	Swahili	4	0.0%	0.1%
FR	French	4	0.0%	0.1%
PE	Persian	3	0.0%	0.0%
MI	Mien	3	0.0%	0.0%
UR	Urdu	3	0.0%	0.0%
TK	Turkish	2	0.0%	0.0%
TN	Tongan	2	0.0%	0.0%
PA	Pashto	2	0.0%	0.0%
SD	Sudanese	2	0.0%	0.0%
HE	Hebrew	2	0.0%	0.0%
DA	Dari	2	0.0%	0.0%
BL	Bulgarian	2	0.0%	0.0%

Other: Each of the following languages have one case. Burmese (BL), Armenian (AE), Cebuano (CB), French Creole (FC), Hungarian (HU), Norwegian (NO), and Thai (TH)

Note: Primary Language Code is based on the language in which the Assistance Unit requested their materials to be sent.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (137,018)		All Adults (40,526)		All Children (96,493)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Gender						
Female	81,021	59.1%	32,863	81.1%	48,159	49.9%
Male	55,997	40.9%	7,663	18.9%	48,334	50.1%
Race						
White	71,953	52.5%	25,082	61.9%	46,871	48.6%
Hispanic	24,728	18.0%	4,389	10.8%	20,339	21.1%
Black	17,067	12.5%	5,216	12.9%	11,851	12.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,901	3.6%	1,481	3.7%	3,420	3.5%
Native American	5,176	3.8%	1,749	4.3%	3,427	3.6%
Unknown	13,193	9.6%	2,609	6.4%	10,585	11.0%
Marital Status (Adults Only)						
Separated	5,521	4.0%	5,521	13.6%	N/A	N/A
Married	8,707	6.4%	8,707	21.5%	N/A	N/A
Never Married	20,497	15.0%	20,497	50.6%	N/A	N/A
Divorced	5,436	4.0%	5,436	13.4%	N/A	N/A
Widow	228	0.2%	228	0.6%	N/A	N/A
Unknown	137	0.1%	137	0.3%	N/A	N/A
Citizenship						
U.S. Citizen	128,018	93.4%	36,152	89.2%	91,866	95.2%
Resident Alien	8,770	6.4%	4,299	10.6%	4,472	4.6%
U.S. National	230	0.2%	75	0.2%	155	0.2%
Age						
< 17 Years Old	91,438	66.7%	41	0.1%	91,397	94.7%
17 Years Old	3,437	2.5%	144	0.4%	3,293	3.4%
18 Years Old	2,587	1.9%	1,066	2.6%	1,522	1.6%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,773	2.8%	3,492	8.6%	281	0.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	16,277	11.9%	16,277	40.2%	0	0.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	11,783	8.6%	11,783	29.1%	0	0.0%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,289	4.6%	6,289	15.5%	0	0.0%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,026	0.7%	1,026	2.5%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	263	0.2%	263	0.6%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	121	0.1%	121	0.3%	0	0.0%
65+ Years Old	24	0.0%	24	0.1%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		N/A		8.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		N/A		7.0 Years Old	
Mean Age of Adults	31.3 Years Old		31.3 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old		N/A	

Note: Adults and children are defined based on the clients head of household relationship code. Adults under the age of 18 include teen head of household members, a teen spouse to the head of household member, one coded as an aunt or uncle, and a unmarried teen sharing the child with the head of household member. Examples of overage children are those who remain under legal guardianship or are a biological child, a dependent sibling, a niece/nephew, a foster child, a dependent first cousin, or a grandchild.

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (137,018)		All Adults (40,526)		All Children (96,493)	
		Percent		Percent		Percent
Avg./Median Months on Assistance Since July 1997 as an Adult		N/A	Average:		N/A	
			26.2 Months			
			Median:			
			19.0 Months			

TANF/WorkFirst Program

TANF/SFA Child Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Children (96,493)		Children in Child Only Cases (35,183)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	48,159	49.9%	17,915	50.9%
Male	48,334	50.1%	17,268	49.1%
Race				
White	46,871	48.6%	15,013	42.7%
Hispanic	20,339	21.1%	11,218	31.9%
Black	11,851	12.3%	3,532	10.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,420	3.5%	1,130	3.2%
Native American	3,427	3.6%	1,218	3.5%
Unknown	10,585	11.0%	3,072	8.7%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	91,866	95.2%	34,594	98.3%
Resident Alien	4,472	4.6%	514	1.5%
U.S. National	155	0.2%	75	0.2%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	91,397	94.7%	32,647	92.8%
17 Years Old	3,293	3.4%	1,602	4.6%
18 Years Old	1,522	1.6%	801	2.3%
19 – 20 Years Old	281	0.3%	133	0.4%
Mean Age of Children	8.0 Years Old		9.0 Years Old	
Median Age of Children	7.0 Years Old		8.0 Years Old	

TANF Time Limit Extensions

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TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

The exhibits in this section summarize TANF cases that have been extended beyond the 60 month time limit. Federal law allows states to extend TANF benefits beyond the 60-month time limit for up to 20 percent of the caseload based on hardship or family violence. States can also show reasonable cause to exceed the 20 percent cap based on the number of families experiencing family violence. The first month cases were extended in Washington State was in August of 2002.

In the following exhibits, we include both federally-funded TANF and state-funded SFA cases, unless otherwise noted.

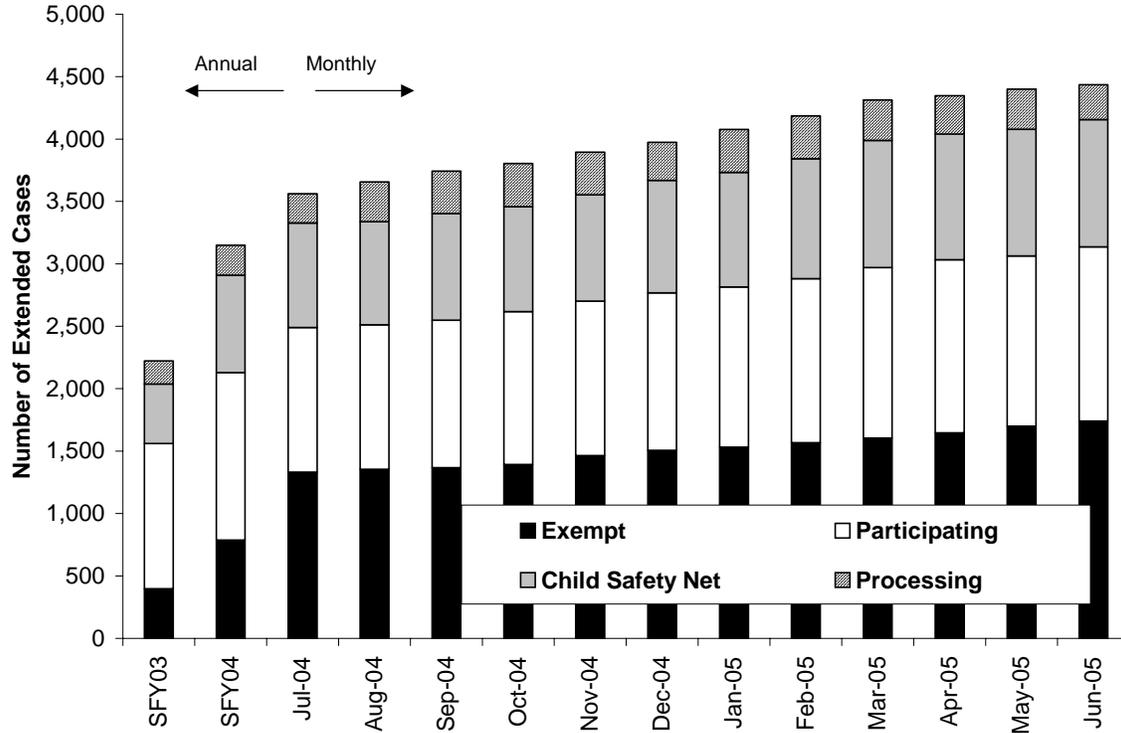
Highlights:

- **In June 2005, a total of 4,434 TANF cases were extended beyond their 60-month time limit; 1,742 (39.3%) of the cases were extended due to an exemption, 1,395 (31.5%) were participating, 1,019 (23.0%) received a Child SafetyNet Payment, and 278 (6.3%) were in processing.**
- **As of June 2005, Washington reached 39.6% of the annual allowable federal cap on extensions. The annual allowable federal cap is defined as 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year 2005. It is calculated by dividing 4,434 (the number of extended cases in June 2005) into 11,202 (20% of 56,012).**
- **Through June 2005, 11.3% of all TANF adults had reached 61 or more months on assistance.**
- **In June 2005, most adults who were extended beyond the 60-month time limit were female (91.2%), white (55.8%), and not married (84.1%). The median age was 34 years.**

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended Beyond 60 Month Time-Limit, By Extension Categories, August 2002 – June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Exempt		Participating		Child Safety Net		Not Yet Categorized ¹		
Extended Cases	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
July	3,561	1,332	37.4%	1,159	32.5%	837	23.5%	233	6.5%
August	3,656	1,354	37.0%	1,157	31.6%	826	22.6%	319	8.7%
September	3,744	1,367	36.5%	1,182	31.6%	854	22.8%	341	9.1%
October	3,804	1,394	36.6%	1,223	32.2%	841	22.1%	346	9.1%
November	3,895	1,465	37.6%	1,236	31.7%	852	21.9%	342	8.8%
December	3,974	1,506	37.9%	1,262	31.8%	902	22.7%	304	7.6%
January	4,077	1,532	37.6%	1,284	31.5%	916	22.5%	345	8.5%
February	4,185	1,567	37.4%	1,315	31.4%	960	22.9%	343	8.2%
March	4,312	1,604	37.2%	1,367	31.7%	1,017	23.6%	324	7.5%
April	4,348	1,646	37.9%	1,387	31.9%	1,007	23.2%	308	7.1%
May	4,399	1,700	38.6%	1,364	31.0%	1,014	23.1%	321	7.3%
June	4,434	1,742	39.3%	1,395	31.5%	1,019	23.0%	278	6.3%

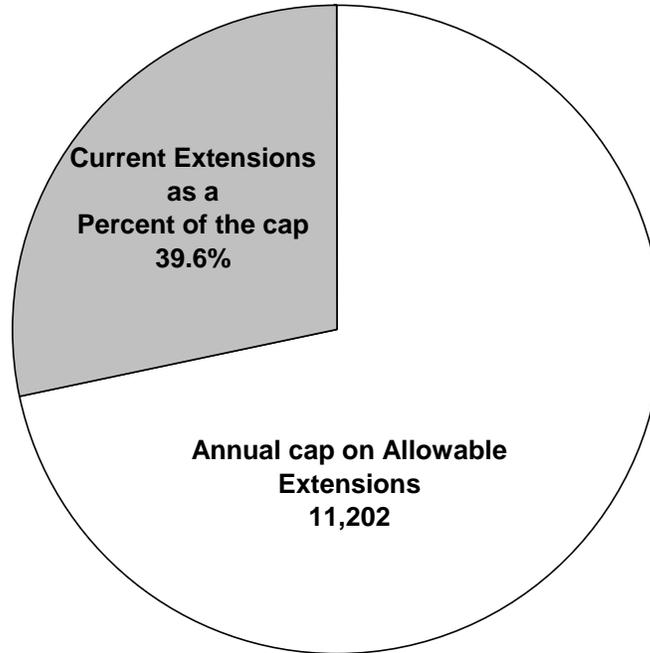
Note:

¹ Processing reflects clients who are being reviewed for categorization into one of the three hardship extension categories as of the month the data was pulled from CARD.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended As A Percent of Allowable Extensions, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



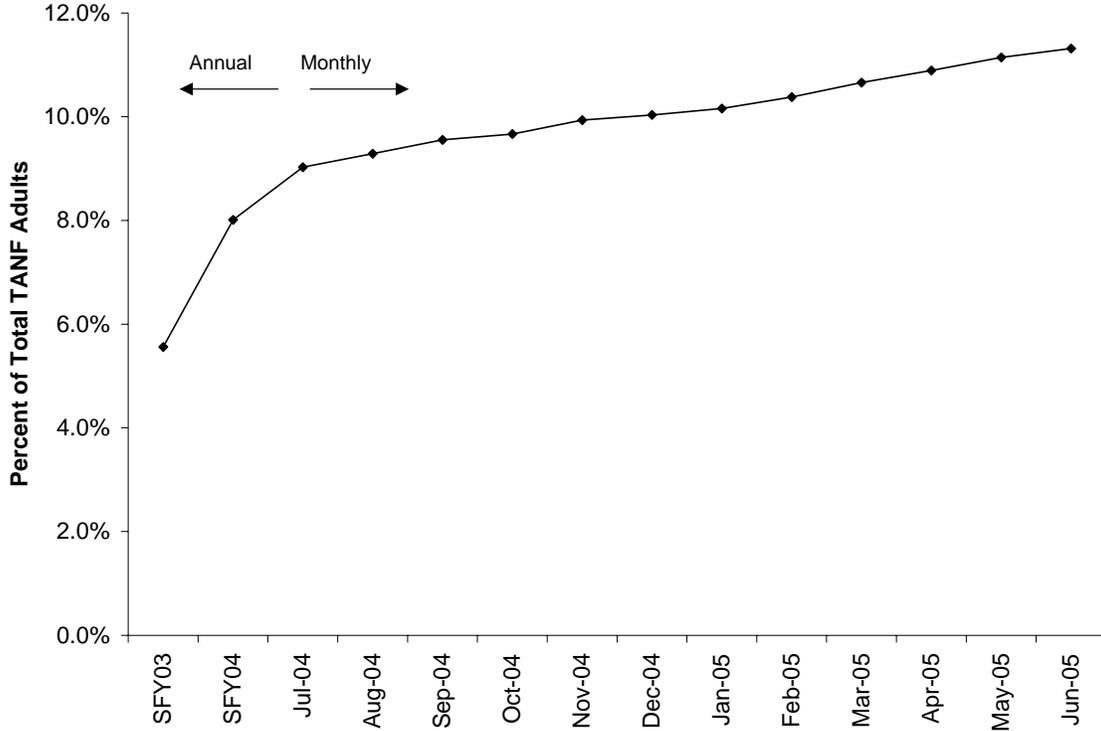
Notes:

The federal cap Definition: 20% of the average monthly TANF caseload in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2005 as of November 15, 2005 (11,202). The average monthly TANF caseload includes child-only cases. It is calculated by dividing 4,434 (the number of extended cases in June 2005) into 11,202 (20% of 56,012).

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months As a Percent Of Total TANF Adults, August 2002 – June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Total TANF Adults	Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	% of Adults on Assistance 61 or More Months
July	40,844	3,687	9.0%
August	40,779	3,786	9.3%
September	40,564	3,876	9.6%
October	40,689	3,933	9.7%
November	40,524	4,026	9.9%
December	41,013	4,115	10.0%
January	41,539	4,219	10.2%
February	41,759	4,335	10.4%
March	41,901	4,466	10.7%
April	41,357	4,504	10.9%
May	40,883	4,555	11.1%
June	40,526	4,585	11.3%

Note: The number of adults on assistance 61 or more months is higher than the number of cases in extension due to more than one member in a household who has reached 61 or more months.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	7	0.2%	7	0.2%
Colfax Branch Office	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	78	1.8%	79	1.7%
Newport	9	0.2%	9	0.2%
Okanogan	21	0.5%	22	0.5%
Othello	13	0.3%	14	0.3%
Republic	7	0.2%	8	0.2%
Spokane North	191	4.3%	195	4.3%
Spokane Southwest	46	1.0%	47	1.0%
Spokane Valley	109	2.5%	110	2.4%
Tri County – Colville	34	0.8%	38	0.8%
Wenatchee	32	0.7%	33	0.7%
Region 1 Call Center	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Region 1 Total	553	12.5%	568	12.4%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	11	0.2%	11	0.2%
Kennewick	72	1.6%	73	1.6%
Pasco	41	0.9%	44	1.0%
Sunnyside	105	2.4%	109	2.4%
Walla Walla	34	0.8%	35	0.8%
Wapato	45	1.0%	47	1.0%
Yakima	200	4.5%	208	4.5%
Region 2 Call Center	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Region 2 Total	509	11.5%	528	11.5%
Region 3				
Alderwood	55	1.2%	59	1.3%
Bellingham	65	1.5%	68	1.5%
Everett	132	3.0%	140	3.1%
Friday Harbor	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	38	0.9%	38	0.8%
Oak Harbor	9	0.2%	9	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	22	0.5%	24	0.5%
Smokey Point	31	0.7%	32	0.7%
Region 3 Total	353	8.0%	371	8.1%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By DSHS Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	124	2.8%	127	2.8%
Belltown	21	0.5%	21	0.5%
Capitol Hill	87	2.0%	88	1.9%
Federal Way	133	3.0%	142	3.1%
King Eastside	60	1.4%	61	1.3%
King North/Ballard	91	2.1%	92	2.0%
King South/Kent	192	4.3%	204	4.4%
Rainier	221	5.0%	230	5.0%
Renton	142	3.2%	148	3.2%
White Center	310	7.0%	319	7.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	1,381	31.1%	1,432	31.2%
Region 5				
Bremerton	114	2.6%	116	2.5%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	502	11.3%	515	11.2%
Pierce South	124	2.8%	130	2.8%
Puyallup	182	4.1%	190	4.1%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	922	20.8%	951	20.7%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	72	1.6%	75	1.6%
Chehalis	72	1.6%	73	1.6%
Columbia River	242	5.5%	248	5.4%
Forks	20	0.5%	21	0.5%
Goldendale	11	0.2%	11	0.2%
Kelso	100	2.3%	101	2.2%
Long Beach	6	0.1%	7	0.2%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	117	2.6%	121	2.6%
Port Angeles	35	0.8%	36	0.8%
Port Townsend	5	0.1%	6	0.1%
Shelton	28	0.6%	28	0.6%
South Bend	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Stevenson	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
White Salmon	2	0.0%	2	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	716	16.1%	735	16.0%
State Total	4,434	100.0%	4,585	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

TANF Cases Extended By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Cases	Number of Clients	Percent of Clients
Adams	13	0.3%	14	0.3%
Asotin	7	0.2%	7	0.2%
Benton	77	1.7%	78	1.7%
Chelan	27	0.6%	28	0.6%
Clallam	54	1.2%	56	1.2%
Clark	243	5.5%	249	5.4%
Columbia	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Cowlitz	100	2.3%	101	2.2%
Douglas	6	0.1%	6	0.1%
Ferry	7	0.2%	8	0.2%
Franklin	37	0.8%	39	0.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	78	1.8%	79	1.7%
Grays Harbor	74	1.7%	77	1.7%
Island	11	0.2%	11	0.2%
Jefferson	6	0.1%	7	0.2%
King	1,378	31.1%	1,428	31.1%
Kitsap	116	2.6%	119	2.6%
Kittitas	11	0.2%	11	0.2%
Klickitat	13	0.3%	13	0.3%
Lewis	72	1.6%	73	1.6%
Lincoln	4	0.1%	4	0.1%
Mason	29	0.7%	29	0.6%
Okanogan	20	0.5%	21	0.5%
Pacific	7	0.2%	8	0.2%
Pend Oreille	9	0.2%	9	0.2%
Pierce	804	18.1%	831	18.1%
San Juan	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Skagit	36	0.8%	36	0.8%
Skamania	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Snohomish	240	5.4%	255	5.6%
Spokane	343	7.7%	349	7.6%
Stevens	34	0.8%	38	0.8%
Thurston	120	2.7%	124	2.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	35	0.8%	37	0.8%
Whatcom	65	1.5%	68	1.5%
Whitman	5	0.1%	5	0.1%
Yakima	346	7.8%	360	7.9%
State Total	4,434	100.0%	4,585	100.0%

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Demographics: Comparing All TANF Adults to TANF Adults Who Have Been on Assistance 61 or More Months, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All TANF Adults		All TANF Adults On Assistance 61 or More Months	
	(N=40,526)	Percent	(N=4,585)	Percent
Gender				
Female	32,863	81.1%	4,183	91.2%
Male	7,663	18.9%	402	8.8%
Race				
White	25,082	61.9%	2,559	55.8%
Hispanic	4,389	10.8%	442	9.6%
Black	5,216	12.9%	115	2.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,481	3.7%	1,074	23.4%
Native American	1,749	4.3%	207	4.5%
Unknown	2,609	6.4%	188	4.1%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	5,521	13.6%	713	15.6%
Married	8,707	21.5%	729	15.9%
Never Married	20,497	50.6%	2,253	49.1%
Divorced	5,436	13.4%	818	17.8%
Widow	228	0.6%	57	1.2%
Unknown	137	0.3%	15	0.3%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	36,152	89.2%	4,143	90.4%
Resident Alien	4,299	10.6%	431	9.4%
U.S. National	75	0.2%	11	0.2%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	41	0.1%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	144	0.4%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	1,066	2.6%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	3,492	8.6%	0	0.0%
21 – 29 Years Old	16,277	40.2%	1,322	28.8%
30 – 39 Years Old	11,783	29.1%	1,912	41.7%
40 – 49 Years Old	6,289	15.5%	1,084	23.6%
50 – 55 Years Old	1,026	2.5%	194	4.2%
56 – 59 Years Old	263	0.6%	46	1.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	121	0.3%	25	0.5%
65 + Years Old	24	0.1%	2	0.0%
Mean Age of Adults	31.3 Years Old		35.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		34.0 Years Old	

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

Comparing Average Number of Children on All TANF Adult Cases to Adult Cases in Extension Status, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	All Adult Cases (N =35,541)	Adult Cases in Extension Status (N =4,434)
Average # of Children on Assistance in the Household	2.2 Children (0 – 11)	2.4 Children (0 – 11)

Note:

Several TANF cases may have no children on the AU. Examples include cases where the only children eligible for TANF already receive SSI, the child will not receive a TANF payment but the parent does receive a TANF payment. Also, in cases where a pregnant woman with no child is eligible for TANF.

TANF Time-Limit Extensions

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Other Programs

Other Programs

AREN

CEAP

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA)

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)

SSP

WTAP

This section describes other programs not already discussed in previous sections. It includes: Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (AREN), Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP), Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), State Supplementation Payment (SSP), and Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP).

Highlights:

- **The average monthly AREN caseload increased to 1,194 in SFY 2005, compared to 1,067 in SFY 2004.**
- **In June 2005, 2.2% of TANF families received AREN payments, compared to 2.2% in June 2004.**
- **The majority of AREN recipients in June 2005 were female (60.6%), and White (57.6%). Only 8.3% of adults were married. The median age for an adult was 29.0 years.**
- **The average monthly CEAP caseload decreased to 25 cases in SFY 2005 compared to 34 cases in SFY 2004.¹**
- **The majority of CEAP adult recipients in June 2005 were female (60.7%), had a undocumented alien citizenship (82.1%) and were under age 17 (53.6%). The median age for an adult was 31.0 years.**
- **The average monthly caseload for DCA increased in SFY 2005 (501 cases), compared to SFY 2004 (459 cases).**
- **The average monthly DCA payment per case increased to \$1,365.75 in SFY 2005 compared to \$1,253.09 in SFY 2004.**
- **The majority of DCA adult recipients were female (58.0%) and white (68.5%). Only 12.2% of adults were married. The median age for an adult was 29.0 years.**

¹ In SFY 2000, a large portion of the CEAP budget was transferred to the Department of Community Trade and Economic Development. Under new legislation, a family that contains a member who is eligible for TANF, SFA, or RCA, is no longer eligible for CEAP. Families are also required to establish eligibility for other assistance programs such as SSI, housing assistance and unemployment compensation, as an alternative to CEAP. These factors caused the caseload to decline.

Other Programs

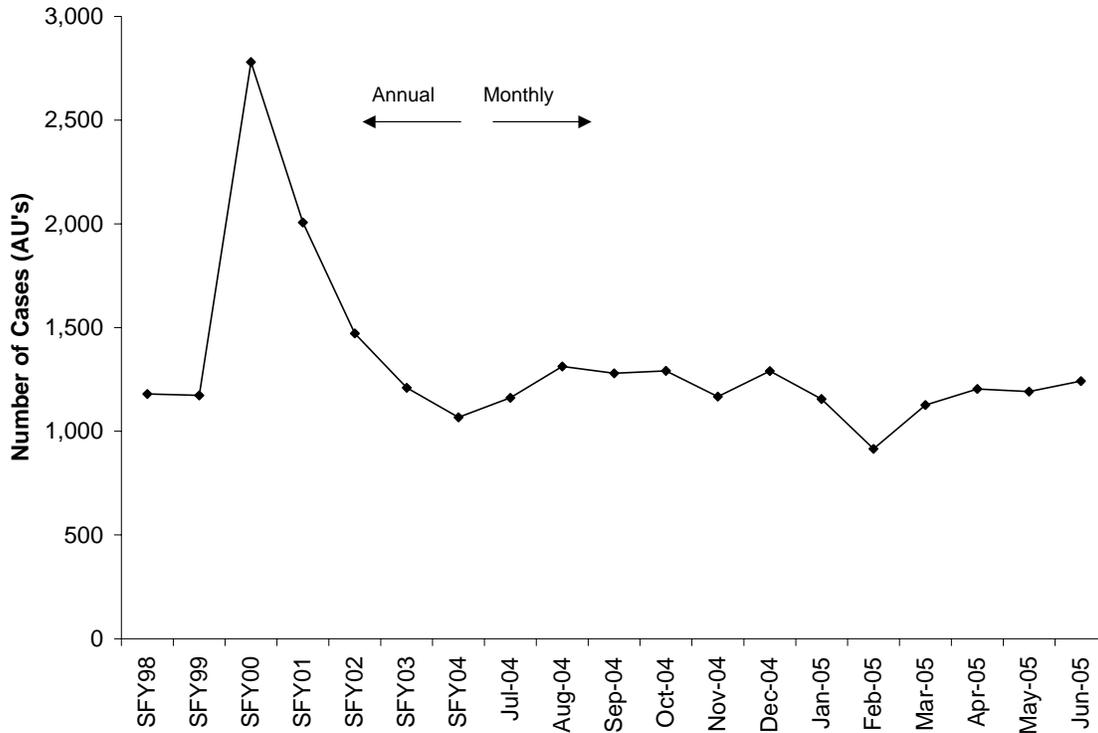
Other Programs Continued

- The average monthly Refugee Cash Assistance caseload increased in SFY 2005 (421 cases), compared to SFY 2004 (395 cases).
- **A majority of Refugee Cash Assistance Cases in June 2005 were either from the Somalia (24.7%), Ukraine (19.7%) or from Russia (18.3%).**
- **The majority of Refugee Cash Assistance adult recipients in June 2005 were female (52.2%). Only 29.6% of adults were married. The median age of an adult was 25.0 Years.**
- **State administration of the State Supplementation program began in October 2002. As of January 2004, ESA added approximately 25,000 aged and blind individuals to the SSP caseload, part of an agreement made with the Social Security Administration. In June 2005, the SSP caseload was 29,618 cases.**
- **In June 2005, a majority of SSP adult recipients were female (65.5%) and white (50.4%). The median age of an SSP recipient was 72.0 years old.**
- **The annual total of WTAP cases in SFY 2005 was 167,884 cases, compared to a total of 161,884 cases in SFY 2004.**

Other Programs

AREN Caseload, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

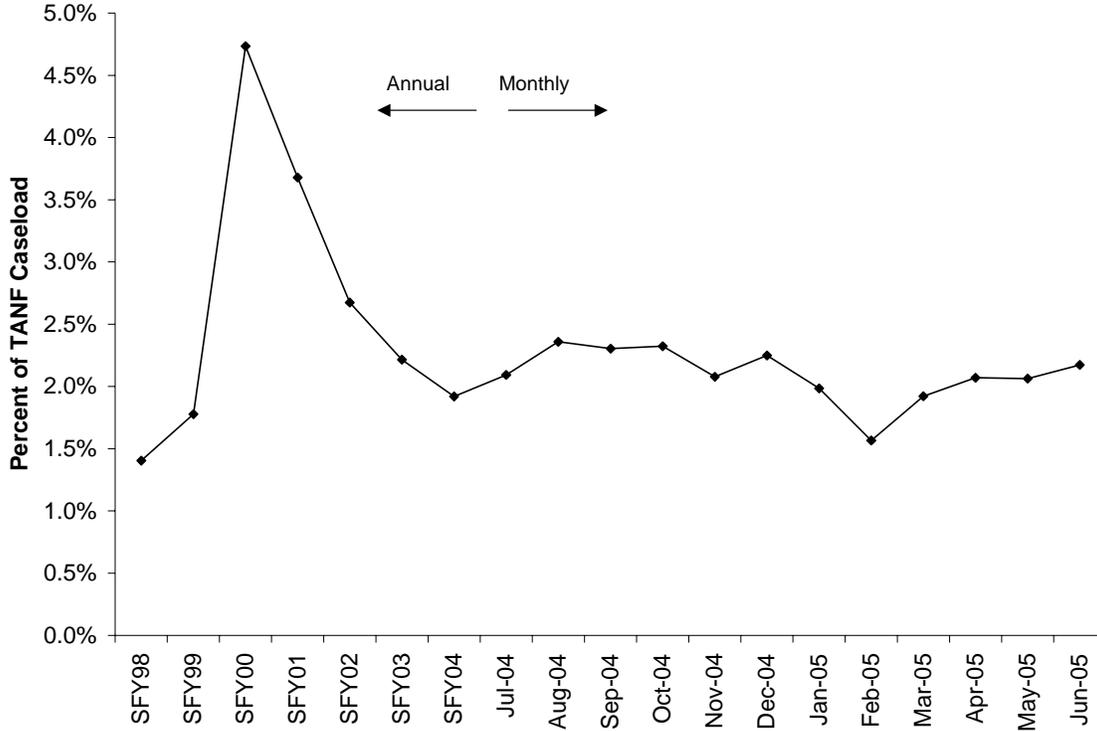


	SFY01	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05
July	3,079	1,624	1,365	1,008	1,161
August	2,405	1,663	1,410	1,006	1,312
September	2,196	1,320	1,408	1,084	1,279
October	2,227	1,586	1,490	1,081	1,291
November	1,942	1,408	1,182	938	1,167
December	2,017	1,483	1,346	1,074	1,290
January	1,899	1,650	1,367	922	1,155
February	1,607	1,294	820	912	915
March	1,690	1,382	893	1,126	1,126
April	1,623	1,406	1,073	1,234	1,204
May	1,777	1,478	1,081	1,174	1,191
June	1,621	1,364	1,084	1,248	1,242
Monthly Avg.	2,007	1,472	1,210	1,067	1,194

Other Programs

AREN Caseload as a Percent of the TANF Caseload SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	TANF Caseload	AREN Caseload	Percent of AREN Compared to TANF	Total AREN Expenditures
July	55,495	1,161	2.1%	\$660,263
August	55,609	1,312	2.4%	\$752,697
September	55,537	1,279	2.3%	\$713,990
October	55,591	1,291	2.3%	\$728,668
November	56,172	1,167	2.1%	\$640,079
December	57,364	1,290	2.2%	\$712,374
January	58,224	1,155	2.0%	\$620,137
February	58,443	915	1.6%	\$497,026
March	58,644	1,126	1.9%	\$612,516
April	58,177	1,204	2.1%	\$657,870
May	57,751	1,191	2.1%	\$635,510
June	57,166	1,242	2.2%	\$663,716
Monthly Avg.	57,014	1,194	2.1%	\$657,904

Note: In February 2003, as a result of a policy change, the AREN payment standard was changed from a \$1,500 annual payment to a \$750 annual payment.

Other Programs

Average Monthly AREN Caseload By Type, SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

AREN Case Type	AREN Cases	Percent
Prevent Eviction	469	37.2%
Utility Shut-off	323	25.6%
Homeless	220	17.4%
Secure Housing Once Evicted	160	12.7%
No Fuel For Heating or Cooking	29	2.3%
Obtain New Housing – Domestic Violence	22	1.7%
Exception to Policy	20	1.6%
Obtain New Housing - Verifiable Defect	18	1.4%
Housing Due to Natural Disaster	1	0.1%
Clothing Due to Natural Disaster	0	0.0%
No Food	0	0.0%
Utility Repair	0	0.0%
Monthly Avg.	1,262	100.0%

Note: Numbers are based on the average monthly caseload by type.

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	16	1.3%	49	1.4%
Colfax Branch Office	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	25	2.0%	78	2.2%
Newport	2	0.2%	5	0.1%
Okanogan	6	0.5%	20	0.6%
Othello	2	0.2%	6	0.2%
Republic	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Spokane North	91	7.3%	266	7.5%
Spokane Southwest	24	1.9%	64	1.8%
Spokane Valley	44	3.5%	122	3.4%
Tri County – Colville	7	0.6%	23	0.6%
Wenatchee	8	0.6%	25	0.7%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	227	18.3%	665	18.7%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	7	0.6%	13	0.4%
Kennewick	19	1.5%	61	1.7%
Pasco	15	1.2%	47	1.3%
Sunnyside	4	0.3%	7	0.2%
Walla Walla	7	0.6%	19	0.5%
Wapato	14	1.1%	43	1.2%
Yakima	72	5.8%	206	5.8%
Region 2 Call Center	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Region 2 Total	139	11.2%	398	11.2%
Region 3				
Alderwood	11	0.9%	26	0.7%
Bellingham	24	1.9%	65	1.8%
Everett	34	2.7%	102	2.9%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	25	2.0%	73	2.1%
Oak Harbor	4	0.3%	7	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	10	0.8%	30	0.8%
Smokey Point	29	2.3%	82	2.3%
Region 3 Total	137	11.0%	385	10.8%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	22	1.8%	69	1.9%
Belltown	5	0.4%	10	0.3%
Burien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	17	1.4%	48	1.4%
Federal Way	43	3.5%	122	3.4%
King Eastside	16	1.3%	49	1.4%
King North/Ballard	10	0.8%	26	0.7%
King South/Kent	27	2.2%	96	2.7%
Rainier	17	1.4%	49	1.4%
Renton	17	1.4%	49	1.4%
White Center	57	4.6%	162	4.6%
Region 4 Call Center	1	0.1%	2	0.1%
Region 4 Total	232	18.7%	682	19.2%
Region 5				
Bremerton	12	1.0%	29	0.8%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	152	12.2%	471	13.2%
Pierce South	41	3.3%	115	3.2%
Puyallup	56	4.5%	161	4.5%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	261	21.0%	776	21.8%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	23	1.9%	60	1.7%
Chehalis	17	1.4%	45	1.3%
Columbia River	85	6.8%	229	6.4%
Forks	7	0.6%	15	0.4%
Goldendale	5	0.4%	13	0.4%
Kelso	36	2.9%	92	2.6%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	37	3.0%	93	2.6%
Port Angeles	17	1.4%	48	1.4%
Port Townsend	2	0.2%	4	0.1%
Shelton	7	0.6%	23	0.6%
South Bend	5	0.4%	17	0.5%
Stevenson	3	0.2%	5	0.1%
White Salmon	2	0.2%	5	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	246	19.8%	649	18.3%
State Total	1,242	100.0%	3,555	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	4	0.3%	12	0.3%
Asotin	16	1.3%	49	1.4%
Benton	19	1.5%	62	1.7%
Chelan	3	0.2%	8	0.2%
Clallam	25	2.0%	65	1.8%
Clark	82	6.6%	221	6.2%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	35	2.8%	89	2.5%
Douglas	5	0.4%	17	0.5%
Ferry	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Franklin	18	1.4%	53	1.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	24	1.9%	75	2.1%
Grays Harbor	23	1.9%	60	1.7%
Island	5	0.4%	10	0.3%
Jefferson	2	0.2%	4	0.1%
King	238	19.2%	693	19.5%
Kitsap	13	1.0%	31	0.9%
Kittitas	8	0.6%	15	0.4%
Klickitat	6	0.5%	15	0.4%
Lewis	16	1.3%	42	1.2%
Lincoln	1	0.1%	3	0.1%
Mason	7	0.6%	23	0.6%
Okanogan	6	0.5%	20	0.6%
Pacific	5	0.4%	17	0.5%
Pend Oreille	2	0.2%	5	0.1%
Pierce	244	19.6%	739	20.8%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	25	2.0%	74	2.1%
Skamania	3	0.2%	5	0.1%
Snohomish	81	6.5%	232	6.5%
Spokane	156	12.6%	444	12.5%
Stevens	7	0.6%	23	0.6%
Thurston	39	3.1%	97	2.7%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	7	0.6%	19	0.5%
Whatcom	25	2.0%	69	1.9%
Whitman	1	0.1%	4	0.1%
Yakima	90	7.2%	257	7.2%
State Total	1,242	100.0%	3,555	100.0%

Other Programs

AREN Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (N=3,555)	Percent	All Adults (N=1,304)	Percent
Gender				
Female	2,153	60.6%	1,057	81.1%
Male	1,402	39.4%	247	18.9%
Race				
White	2,046	57.6%	842	64.6%
Hispanic	427	12.0%	110	8.4%
Black	544	15.3%	192	14.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	116	3.3%	41	3.1%
Native American	119	3.3%	49	3.8%
Unknown	303	8.5%	70	5.4%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	180	5.1%	180	13.8%
Married	295	8.3%	295	22.6%
Never Married	640	18.0%	640	49.1%
Divorced	180	5.1%	180	13.8%
Widow	4	0.1%	4	0.3%
Unknown	5	0.1%	5	0.4%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	3,365	94.7%	1,205	92.4%
Resident Alien	190	5.3%	99	7.6%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	2,171	61.1%	2	0.2%
17 Years Old	60	1.7%	1	0.1%
18 Years Old	44	1.2%	27	2.1%
19 – 20 Years Old	112	3.2%	106	8.1%
21 – 29 Years Old	532	15.0%	532	40.8%
30 – 39 Years Old	438	12.3%	438	33.6%
40 – 49 Years Old	174	4.9%	174	13.3%
50 – 55 Years Old	21	0.6%	21	1.6%
56 – 59 Years Old	3	0.1%	3	0.2%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65 + Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	7.5 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	30.9 Years Old		30.9 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected CEAP Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	34 (14 – 93)	25 (9 – 70)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	120 (45 – 361)	85 (27 – 244)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	52 (18 – 153)	36 (9 – 108)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	68 (22 – 208)	50 (16 – 136)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Statewide Population ¹	6,167,800	6,256,400
Children as a Percent of Recipients	56.6%	58.1%
Average Persons Per Case	3.5	3.4
Average Children Per Case	2.0	2.0
Average Children Per Adult	1.3	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$520.23 (\$456.10 - \$565.47)	\$520.71 (\$97.11 - \$3,687.21)

Note:

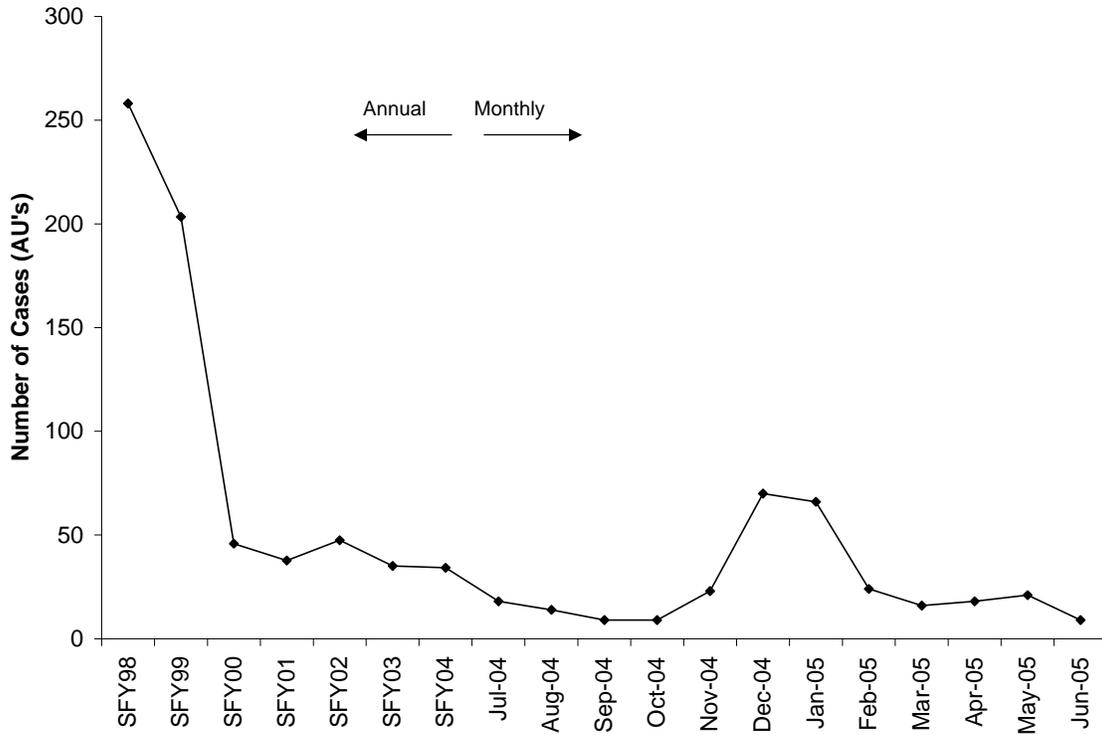
¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	18	63	\$9,981.82	\$0.00	\$554.55
August	14	45	\$6,409.00	\$0.00	\$457.79
September	9	29	\$4,688.95	\$0.00	\$520.99
October	9	27	\$4,659.00	\$0.00	\$517.67
November	23	77	\$12,592.36	\$0.00	\$547.49
December	70	244	\$36,678.83	\$0.00	\$523.98
January	66	231	\$33,184.87	\$0.00	\$502.80
February	24	91	\$12,831.97	\$0.00	\$534.67
March	16	54	\$8,742.69	\$0.00	\$546.42
April	18	57	\$8,174.76	\$0.00	\$454.15
May	21	76	\$11,972.75	\$0.00	\$570.13
June	9	28	\$4,733.50	\$0.00	\$525.94
Avg. Mo.	25	85	\$12,887.54	\$0.00	\$520.71

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	1	11.1%	1	3.6%
Moses Lake	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Newport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello	1	11.1%	5	17.9%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane Southwest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	2	22.2%	6	21.4%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pasco	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sunnyside	2	22.2%	8	28.6%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato	1	11.1%	2	7.1%
Yakima	1	11.1%	3	10.7%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	4	44.4%	13	46.4%
Region 3				
Alderwood	1	11.1%	4	14.3%
Bellingham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Everett	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	2	22.2%	5	17.9%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	3	33.3%	9	32.1%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belltown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burien	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Federal Way	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King Eastside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King North/Ballard	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King South/Kent	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rainier	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Renton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Region 4 Total</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5				
Bremerton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce South	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Region 5 Total</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia River	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Region 6 Total</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	9	100.0%	28	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	1	11.1%	5	17.9%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	1	11.1%	1	3.6%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	2	22.2%	5	17.9%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	1	11.1%	4	14.3%
Spokane	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	4	44.4%	13	46.4%
State Total	9	100.0%	28	100.0%

Other Programs

CEAP Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (N= 28)		All Adults (N= 12)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	17	60.7%	9	75.0%
Male	11	39.3%	3	25.0%
Race				
White	4	14.3%	2	16.7%
Hispanic	21	75.0%	8	66.7%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3.6%	1	8.3%
Native American	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	2	7.1%	1	8.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Married	5	41.7%	5	41.7%
Never Married	5	41.7%	5	41.7%
Divorced	1	8.3%	1	8.3%
Widow	1	8.3%	1	8.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	4	14.3%	2	16.7%
Resident Alien	1	3.6%	1	8.3%
U.S. National	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Undocumented Alien	23	82.1%	9	75.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	15	53.6%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19 – 20 Years Old	1	3.6%	1	8.3%
21 – 29 Years Old	4	14.3%	3	25.0%
30 – 39 Years Old	4	14.3%	4	33.3%
40 – 49 Years Old	4	14.3%	4	33.3%
50 – 55 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
56 – 59 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
60 – 64 Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
65 + Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children	10.8 Years Old		N/A	
Median Age of Children	10.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults	34.2 Years Old		34.2 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	31.0 Years Old		31.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 - June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 - June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	459 (356 - 579)	501 (389 - 574)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	1,504 (1,180 - 1,930)	1,627 (1,252 - 1,873)
Average Number of Adults Per Month (Range)	614 (492 - 773)	666 (532 - 762)
Average Number of Children Per Month (Range)	890 (688 - 1,157)	962 (720 - 1,112)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
Total Population¹	6,167,800	6,256,400
Children as a Percent of Recipients	59.2%	59.1%
Average Persons Per Case	3.3	3.2
Average Children Per Case	1.9	1.9
Average Children Per Adult	1.4	1.4
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$1,253.09 (\$1,181.18 - 1,309.17)	\$1,365.75 (\$1,293.99 - \$1,361.92)

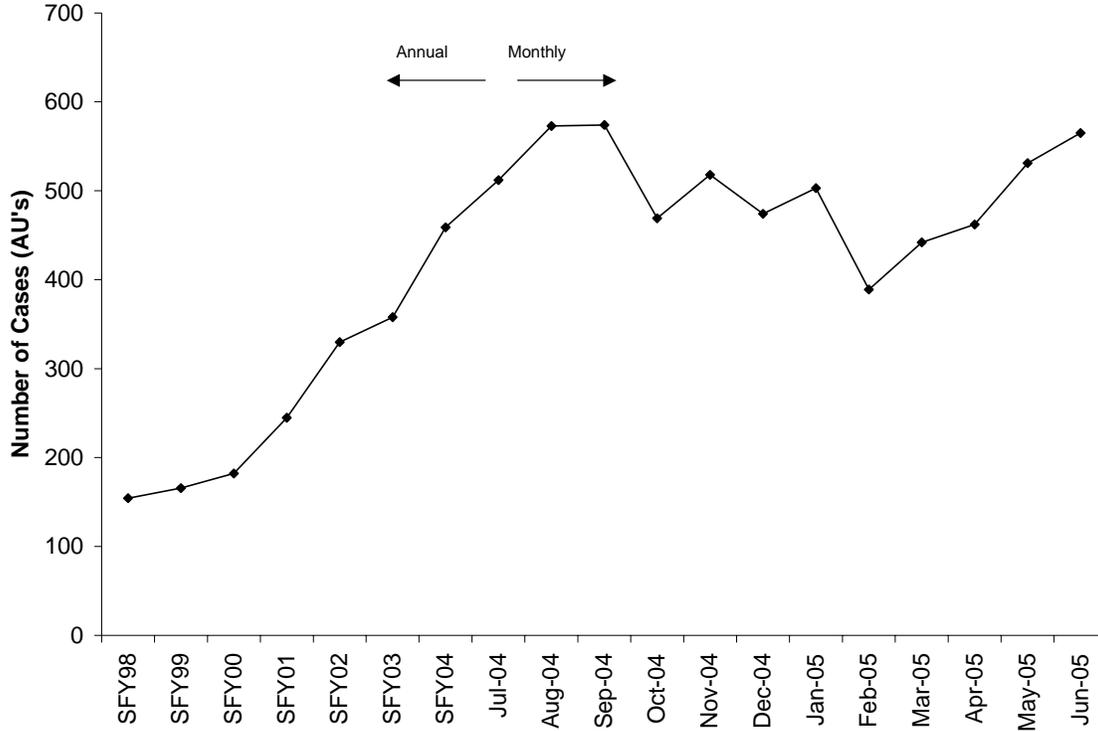
¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Caseload SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	512	1,717	\$687,343.21	\$900.57	\$1,315.93
August	573	1,857	\$769,894.76	\$873.16	\$1,300.94
September	574	1,873	\$765,312.04	\$1,533.90	\$1,293.99
October	469	1,542	\$640,891.38	\$580.12	\$1,335.61
November	518	1,674	\$716,579.50	\$2,160.08	\$1,351.86
December	474	1,554	\$655,348.21	\$1,507.00	\$1,337.78
January	503	1,648	\$689,335.99	\$146.00	\$1,356.71
February	389	1,252	\$535,987.92	\$743.94	\$1,351.73
March	442	1,410	\$611,939.24	\$2,337.25	\$1,350.16
April	462	1,523	\$619,342.54	\$501.23	\$1,307.97
May	531	1,683	\$731,051.00	-\$934.82	\$1,346.35
June	565	1,796	\$787,835.84	\$371.00	\$1,361.92
Mo. Avg.	501	1,627	\$684,238.47	\$893.29	\$1,365.75

Note: Diversion Cash Assistance cases first appeared in the ACES database in November 1997.

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
Newport	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Okanogan	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Othello	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	32	5.7%	112	6.2%
Spokane Southwest	12	2.1%	39	2.2%
Spokane Valley	10	1.8%	30	1.7%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	59	10.4%	195	10.9%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	2	0.4%	7	0.4%
Kennewick	5	0.9%	21	1.2%
Pasco	5	0.9%	12	0.7%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	7	1.2%	25	1.4%
Wapato	4	0.7%	12	0.7%
Yakima	26	4.6%	94	5.2%
Region 2 Call Center	2	0.4%	8	0.4%
Region 2 Total	51	9.0%	179	10.0%
Region 3				
Alderwood	4	0.7%	10	0.6%
Bellingham	7	1.2%	22	1.2%
Everett	4	0.7%	13	0.7%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	9	1.6%	34	1.9%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	2	0.4%	6	0.3%
Smokey Point	11	1.9%	42	2.3%
Region 3 Total	37	6.5%	127	7.1%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	6	1.1%	18	1.0%
Belltown	7	1.2%	20	1.1%
Burien	8	1.4%	25	1.4%
Capitol Hill	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Federal Way	18	3.2%	56	3.1%
King Eastside	8	1.4%	25	1.4%
King North/Ballard	13	2.3%	31	1.7%
King South/Kent	10	1.8%	31	1.7%
Rainier	2	0.4%	6	0.3%
Renton	11	1.9%	30	1.7%
White Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Region 4 Total	84	14.9%	244	13.6%
Region 5				
Bremerton	17	3.0%	54	3.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	18	3.2%	60	3.3%
Pierce South	5	0.9%	15	0.8%
Puyallup	27	4.8%	86	4.8%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	67	11.9%	215	12.0%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	2	0.4%	7	0.4%
Chehalis	8	1.4%	23	1.3%
Columbia River	145	25.7%	435	24.2%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	11	1.9%	36	2.0%
Kelso	45	8.0%	158	8.8%
Long Beach	3	0.5%	11	0.6%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	13	2.3%	43	2.4%
Port Angeles	9	1.6%	31	1.7%
Port Townsend	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Shelton	15	2.7%	47	2.6%
South Bend	3	0.5%	8	0.4%
Stevenson	4	0.7%	11	0.6%
White Salmon	8	1.4%	25	1.4%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	267	47.3%	836	46.5%
State Total	565	100.0%	1,796	100.0%

Other Programs

DCA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Benton	5	0.9%	21	1.2%
Chelan	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Clallam	9	1.6%	31	1.7%
Clark	144	25.5%	432	24.1%
Columbia	2	0.4%	7	0.4%
Cowlitz	45	8.0%	159	8.9%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	6	1.1%	17	0.9%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	1	0.2%	4	0.2%
Grays Harbor	2	0.4%	7	0.4%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
King	83	14.7%	239	13.3%
Kitsap	16	2.8%	50	2.8%
Kittitas	2	0.4%	7	0.4%
Klickitat	19	3.4%	61	3.4%
Lewis	9	1.6%	28	1.6%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	15	2.7%	47	2.6%
Okanogan	1	0.2%	3	0.2%
Pacific	6	1.1%	19	1.1%
Pend Oreille	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Pierce	52	9.2%	170	9.5%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	9	1.6%	34	1.9%
Skamania	4	0.7%	11	0.6%
Snohomish	21	3.7%	71	4.0%
Spokane	54	9.6%	181	10.1%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	12	2.1%	38	2.1%
Wahkiakum	1	0.2%	2	0.1%
Walla Walla	5	0.9%	18	1.0%
Whatcom	7	1.2%	22	1.2%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	31	5.5%	109	6.1%
State Total	565	100.0%	1796	100.0%

Other Programs

Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) Client Demographics, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients (N=1,796)		All Adults (N=738)	
		Percent		Percent
Gender				
Female	1,041	58.0%	521	70.6%
Male	755	42.0%	217	29.4%
Race				
White	1,230	68.5%	535	72.5%
Hispanic	172	9.6%	59	8.0%
Black	140	7.8%	58	7.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	2.3%	15	2.0%
Native American	51	2.8%	23	3.1%
Unknown	161	9.0%	48	6.5%
Marital Status (Adults Only)				
Separated	92	5.1%	92	12.5%
Married	220	12.2%	220	29.8%
Never Married	321	17.9%	321	43.5%
Divorced	102	5.7%	102	13.8%
Widow	2	0.1%	2	0.3%
Unknown	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Citizenship				
U.S. Citizen	1,767	98.4%	715	96.9%
Resident Alien	26	1.4%	21	2.8%
U.S. National	3	0.2%	2	0.3%
Age				
< 17 Years Old	1,024	57.0%	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	26	1.4%	1	0.1%
18 Years Old	16	0.9%	7	0.9%
19 – 20 Years Old	41	2.3%	41	5.6%
21 – 29 Years Old	356	19.8%	356	48.2%
30 – 39 Years Old	221	12.3%	221	29.9%
40 – 49 Years Old	97	5.4%	97	13.1%
50 – 55 Years Old	11	0.6%	11	1.5%
56 – 59 Years Old	3	0.2%	3	0.4%
60 – 64 Years Old	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
65+ Years Old	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mean Age of Children				
Median Age of Children	7.3 Years Old		N/A	
	6.0 Years Old		N/A	
Mean Age of Adults				
Median Age of Adults	31.1 Years Old		31.1 Years Old	
	29.0 Years Old		29.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Program Characteristics SFY 2004 and SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	395 (291 – 451)	421 (340 – 481)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	462 (337 – 538)	476 (387 – 544)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population ¹	6,167,800	6,256,400
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over ¹	4,645,830	4,725,461
Average Persons Per Case	1.2	1.1
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range) ²	\$323.67 (\$308.15 - \$336.64)	\$326.04 (\$316.47 - \$335.10)

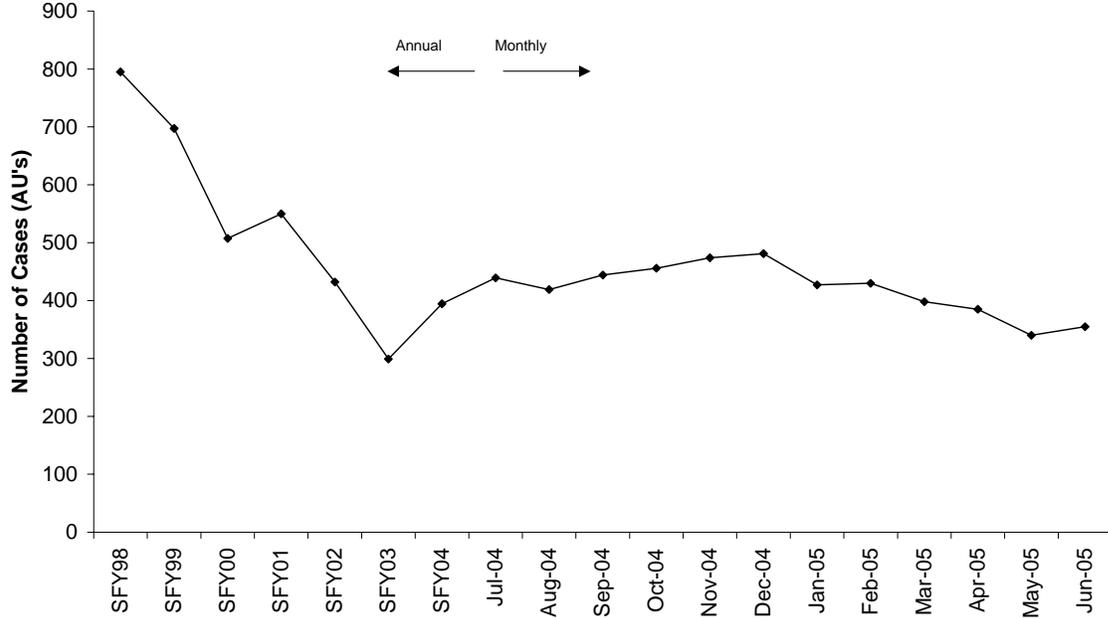
¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Caseload SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Recoveries	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	439	503	\$138,929.00	\$409.00	\$316.47
August	419	477	\$137,633.42	\$140.80	\$328.48
September	444	501	\$140,687.50	\$303.00	\$316.86
October	456	520	\$152,334.50	\$302.00	\$334.07
November	474	532	\$150,106.91	\$70.00	\$316.68
December	481	544	\$158,556.56	\$75.00	\$329.64
January	427	481	\$143,087.01	\$125.00	\$335.10
February	430	478	\$143,776.00	\$65.00	\$334.36
March	398	449	\$131,725.00	\$88.00	\$330.97
April	385	439	\$126,244.50	\$390.00	\$327.91
May	340	387	\$109,597.05	\$775.00	\$322.34
June	355	406	\$113,161.00	\$988.60	\$318.76
Mo. Avg.	421	476	\$137,153.20	\$310.95	\$326.04

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Country of Origin, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Cases
Afghanistan	3	0.8%
Albania	1	0.3%
Armenia	1	0.3%
Azerraijan	3	0.8%
Belarus	7	2.0%
Belorussia	1	0.3%
Cambodia Kampuchea	1	0.3%
Chile	2	0.6%
China	1	0.3%
Cuba	6	1.7%
Ethiopia	36	10.1%
Eritrea	2	0.6%
Gambia	1	0.3%
Ghana	2	0.6%
Iran	10	2.8%
Kazakhstan	2	0.6%
Kenya	2	0.6%
Liberia	1	0.3%
Malaysia	1	0.3%
Moldovia	32	9.0%
Other	7	2.0%
Russia	65	18.3%
Somalia	88	24.7%
Sudan	8	2.2%
Ukraine	70	19.7%
Vietnam	3	0.8%
State Total	356	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colfax Branch Office	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mattawa	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Moses Lake	2	0.6%	3	0.7%
Newport	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Othello	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Republic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane North	15	4.2%	16	3.9%
Spokane Southwest	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Spokane Valley	13	3.7%	15	3.7%
Tri County – Colville	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wenatchee	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 1 Total	30	8.5%	34	8.4%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kennewick	9	2.5%	10	2.5%
Pasco	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
Sunnyside	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wapato	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 2 Total	11	3.1%	12	3.0%
Region 3				
Alderwood	11	3.1%	15	3.7%
Bellingham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Everett	22	6.2%	24	5.9%
Friday Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	3	0.8%	4	1.0%
Oak Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish Valley	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Smokey Point	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 3 Total	37	10.4%	44	10.8%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belltown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Burien	58	16.3%	60	14.8%
Capitol Hill	14	3.9%	14	3.4%
Federal Way	36	10.1%	47	11.6%
King Eastside	18	5.1%	21	5.2%
King North/Ballard	10	2.8%	17	4.2%
King South/Kent	27	7.6%	32	7.9%
Rainier	34	9.6%	34	8.4%
Renton	20	5.6%	21	5.2%
White Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Total	217	61.1%	246	60.6%
Region 5				
Bremerton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	1	0.3%	1	0.2%
Pierce South	28	7.9%	35	8.6%
Puyallup	6	1.7%	7	1.7%
Region 5 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 5 Total	35	9.9%	43	10.6%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chehalis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbia River	25	7.0%	27	6.7%
Forks	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goldendale	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kelso	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Long Beach	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Angeles	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Port Townsend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shelton	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
South Bend	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Stevenson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Salmon	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total	25	7.0%	27	6.7%
State Total	355	100.0%	406	100.0%

Other Programs

RCA Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Asotin	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Benton	9	2.5%	10	2.5%
Chelan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clallam	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Clark	25	7.0%	27	6.7%
Columbia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cowlitz	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Douglas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ferry	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Franklin	2	0.6%	2	0.5%
Garfield	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grant	2	0.6%	3	0.7%
Grays Harbor	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Island	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
King	217	61.1%	246	60.6%
Kitsap	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kittitas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Klickitat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lewis	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mason	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Okanogan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pacific	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pend Oreille	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pierce	35	9.9%	43	10.6%
San Juan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skagit	3	0.8%	4	1.0%
Skamania	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Snohomish	34	9.6%	40	9.9%
Spokane	28	7.9%	31	7.6%
Stevens	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Thurston	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wahkiakum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Walla Walla	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whatcom	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Whitman	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Yakima	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Total	355	100.0%	406	100.0%

Other Programs

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) Client Demographics June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults (N=406)	Percent
Gender		
Female	212	52.2%
Male	194	47.8%
Race		
White	180	44.3%
Hispanic	36	8.9%
Black	95	23.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	29	7.1%
Native American	0	0.0%
Unknown	66	16.3%
Marital Status (Adults Only)		
Separated	14	3.4%
Married	120	29.6%
Never Married	230	56.7%
Divorced	5	1.2%
Widow	27	6.7%
Unknown	10	2.5%
Citizenship		
Resident Alien	406	100.0%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	0	0.0%
17 Years Old	0	0.0%
18 Years Old	29	7.1%
19 – 20 Years Old	71	17.5%
21 – 29 Years Old	139	34.2%
30 – 39 Years Old	29	7.1%
40 – 49 Years Old	32	7.9%
50 – 55 Years Old	33	8.1%
56 – 59 Years Old	13	3.2%
60 – 64 Years Old	20	4.9%
65 + Years Old	40	9.9%
Mean Age of Adults	35.4 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	25.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Selected SSP Program Characteristics SFY 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	SFY04 (July 03 – June 04)	SFY05 (July 04 – June 05)
Average Number of Cases Per Month (Range)	17,511 (5,5110 – 29,578)	29,364 (29,102 – 29,618)
Average Number of Persons Per Month (Range)	17,511 (5,5110 – 29,578)	29,364 (29,102 – 29,618)
Recipients as a Percent of State's Total Population	Trace	Trace
State Total Population¹	6,167,800	6,256,400
Recipients as a Percent of State's Population Age 18 and Over	Trace	Trace
State Population Age 18 and Over¹	4,645,830	4,725,461
Average Persons Per Case	1.0	1.0
Average Monthly Payment Per Case (Range)²	\$76.39 (\$45.97 - \$129.93)	\$49.60 (\$45.97 - \$88.73)

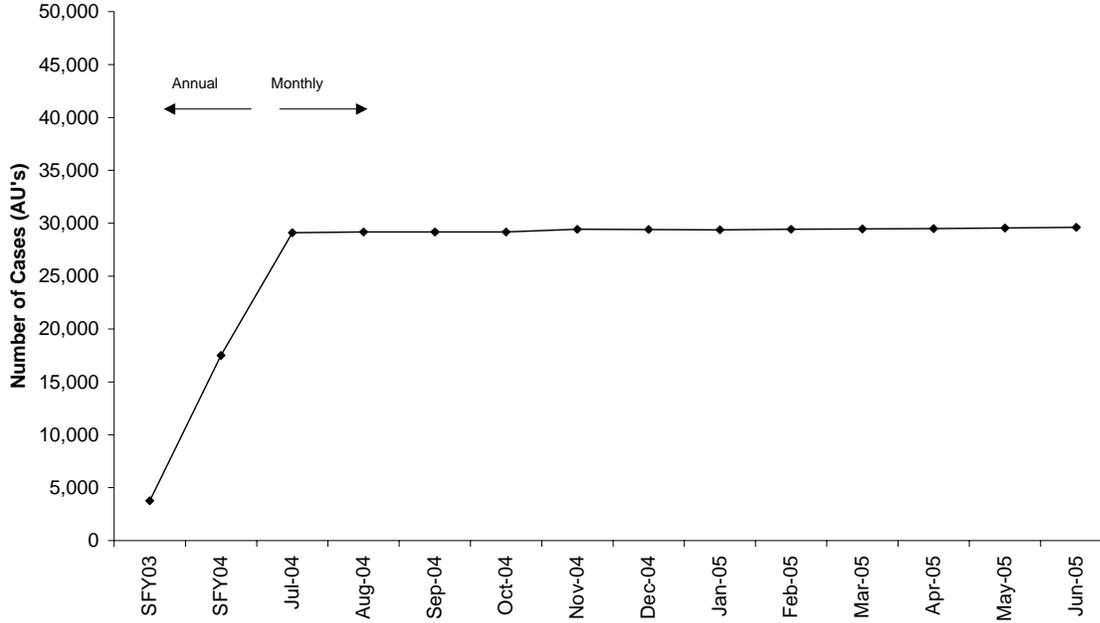
¹ OFM, 2005 Population Trends for Washington State

² Payments are not adjusted for refunds.

NOTE: The Social Security Act requires the state of Washington to maintain a State Supplemental Program (SSP) because WA operated a state-funded assistance program prior to the implementation of the federal Supplemental Security Income program (SSI) in 1974. WA is also required to tell the Social Security Administration (SSA) each year how the program will be managed through an annual State Plan Agreement. Since the inception of SSP, WA has paid SSA to administer the program. The 2002 Legislature redirected the funding for SSP effective July 1, 2002. Funding for SSP was divided between the Division of Developmental Disabilities and ESA. ESA was given 4.8 million of the 28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) money to spend on SSI recipients who have a SSI ineligible spouse and grand-fathered SSI recipients also called MIL clients. SSA managed the reduced program July 1, 2002 through September 30, 2002. State administration of SSP began in October 2002. Numbers reported here represent the number of cases managed by the Economic Services Administration (ESA). As of January 2004, ESA added approximately 25,000 aged and blind individuals to the SSP caseload, as part of our 2004 State Plan agreement with the Social Security Administration.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload SFY 2005 Source: ESA-ACES Data



	Cases	Persons	Gross Expenditures	Avg. Payment Per Case
July	29,102	29,102	\$1,338,041.51	\$45.98
August	29,173	29,173	\$1,341,265.91	\$45.98
September	29,168	29,168	\$1,341,536.65	\$45.99
October	29,175	29,175	\$1,341,273.98	\$45.97
November	29,419	29,419	\$1,367,362.98	\$46.48
December	29,415	29,415	\$2,610,119.30	\$88.73
January	29,382	29,382	\$1,352,916.98	\$46.05
February	29,422	29,422	\$1,352,774.68	\$45.98
March	29,453	29,453	\$1,354,469.82	\$45.99
April	29,499	29,499	\$1,356,399.52	\$45.98
May	29,537	29,537	\$1,358,836.78	\$46.00
June	29,618	29,618	\$1,362,427.89	\$46.00
Mo. Avg.	29,364	29,364	\$1,456,452.17	\$49.60

Note: Please refer to note on page 29 for changes made to the SSP program.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 1				
Clarkston	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Colfax Branch Office	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
Mattawa	7	0.0%	7	0.0%
Moses Lake	166	0.6%	166	0.6%
Newport	48	0.2%	48	0.2%
Okanogan	133	0.4%	133	0.4%
Othello	50	0.2%	50	0.2%
Republic	44	0.1%	44	0.1%
Spokane North	326	1.1%	326	1.1%
Spokane Southwest	197	0.7%	197	0.7%
Spokane Valley	307	1.0%	307	1.0%
Tri County – Colville	117	0.4%	117	0.4%
Wenatchee	170	0.6%	170	0.6%
Region 1 Call Center	32	0.1%	32	0.1%
Region 1 Total	1,702	5.7%	1,702	5.7%
Region 2				
Ellensburg	39	0.1%	39	0.1%
Kennewick	233	0.8%	233	0.8%
Pasco	163	0.6%	163	0.6%
Sunnyside	191	0.6%	191	0.6%
Walla Walla	134	0.5%	134	0.5%
Wapato	205	0.7%	205	0.7%
Yakima	370	1.2%	370	1.2%
Region 2 Call Center	17	0.1%	17	0.1%
Region 2 Total	1,352	4.6%	1,352	4.6%
Region 3				
Alderwood	468	1.6%	468	1.6%
Bellingham	384	1.3%	384	1.3%
Everett	411	1.4%	411	1.4%
Friday Harbor	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Mt. Vernon	169	0.6%	169	0.6%
Oak Harbor	70	0.2%	70	0.2%
Skykomish Valley	120	0.4%	120	0.4%
Smokey Point	155	0.5%	155	0.5%
Region 3 Total	1,783	6.0%	1,783	6.0%

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Region 4				
Auburn	5	0.0%	5	0.0%
Belltown	276	0.9%	276	0.9%
Burien	370	1.2%	370	1.2%
Capitol Hill	295	1.0%	295	1.0%
Federal Way	423	1.4%	423	1.4%
King Eastside	514	1.7%	514	1.7%
King North/Ballard	395	1.3%	395	1.3%
King South/Kent	301	1.0%	301	1.0%
Rainier	449	1.5%	449	1.5%
Renton	285	1.0%	285	1.0%
West Seattle	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 4 Call Center	1,838	6.2%	1,838	6.2%
Region 4 Total	5,151	17.4%	5,151	17.4%
Region 5				
Bremerton	172	0.6%	172	0.6%
Pierce West/NW WorkFirst	69	0.2%	69	0.2%
Pierce South	662	2.2%	662	2.2%
Puyallup	291	1.0%	291	1.0%
Region 5 Call Center	779	2.6%	779	2.6%
Region 5 Total	1,973	6.7%	1,973	6.7%
Region 6				
Aberdeen	191	0.6%	191	0.6%
Chehalis	174	0.6%	174	0.6%
Columbia River	901	3.0%	901	3.0%
Forks	27	0.1%	27	0.1%
Goldendale	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
Kelso	224	0.8%	224	0.8%
Long Beach	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
Neah Bay	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Olympia	381	1.3%	381	1.3%
Port Angeles	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Port Townsend	35	0.1%	35	0.1%
Shelton	99	0.3%	99	0.3%
South Bend	34	0.1%	34	0.1%
Stevenson	21	0.1%	21	0.1%
White Salmon	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Region 6 Call Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Region 6 Total – Without WASHCAP	2,267	7.7%	2,267	7.7%
WASHCAP	7,078	23.9%	7,078	23.9%
Region 6 Total – With WASHCAP	9,345	31.6%	9,345	31.6%

Note: The WASHCAP office is part of Region 6 but includes cases from around the state who receive assistance from this office.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By Region and CSO, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
HCS Offices				
Aberdeen	90	0.3%	90	0.3%
Alderwood	208	0.7%	208	0.7%
Bellingham	234	0.8%	234	0.8%
Bremerton	195	0.7%	195	0.7%
Chehalis	62	0.2%	62	0.2%
Clarkston	30	0.1%	30	0.1%
Colville	82	0.3%	82	0.3%
Ellensburg	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
Everett	388	1.3%	388	1.3%
Holgate	3,113	10.5%	3,113	10.5%
Kelso	90	0.3%	90	0.3%
Moses Lake	115	0.4%	115	0.4%
Mt. Vernon	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Oak Harbor	22	0.1%	22	0.1%
Okanogan	54	0.2%	54	0.2%
Pacific	36	0.1%	36	0.1%
Pasco	276	0.9%	276	0.9%
Port Angeles	58	0.2%	58	0.2%
Puyallup	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Skykomish	78	0.3%	78	0.3%
Smokey Point	75	0.3%	75	0.3%
Spokane	818	2.8%	818	2.8%
Sunnyside	38	0.1%	38	0.1%
Tacoma	1,038	3.5%	1,038	3.5%
Toppenish-Wapato	57	0.2%	57	0.2%
Tumwater	175	0.6%	175	0.6%
Vancouver	530	1.8%	530	1.8%
Walla Walla	72	0.2%	72	0.2%
Wenatchee	124	0.4%	124	0.4%
Yakima-Ellensburg	147	0.5%	147	0.5%
HCS Office Total	8,312	28.1%	8,312	28.1%
State Total	29,618	100.0%	29,618	100.0%

Note: A number of SSP cases received services through a Home Community Service Center (HCS) administered through the Aging and Adult Services Administration. These cases are listed separately since they are not part of a Community Services Division (CSD) Community Service Office.

Other Programs

SSP Caseload By County of Residence, June 2005

Source: ESA-ACES Data

	Number of Cases	Percent of Statewide Caseload	Number of Clients	Percent of Statewide Clients
Adams	78	0.3%	78	0.3%
Asotin	122	0.4%	122	0.4%
Benton	448	1.5%	448	1.5%
Chelan	273	0.9%	273	0.9%
Clallam	235	0.8%	235	0.8%
Clark	1,831	6.2%	1,831	6.2%
Columbia	27	0.1%	27	0.1%
Cowlitz	389	1.3%	389	1.3%
Douglas	87	0.3%	87	0.3%
Ferry	50	0.2%	50	0.2%
Franklin	304	1.0%	304	1.0%
Garfield	11	0.0%	11	0.0%
Grant	396	1.3%	396	1.3%
Grays Harbor	380	1.3%	380	1.3%
Island	130	0.4%	130	0.4%
Jefferson	65	0.2%	65	0.2%
King	11,104	37.5%	11,104	37.5%
Kitsap	698	2.4%	698	2.4%
Kittitas	60	0.2%	60	0.2%
Klickitat	93	0.3%	93	0.3%
Lewis	311	1.1%	311	1.1%
Lincoln	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Mason	175	0.6%	175	0.6%
Okanogan	256	0.9%	256	0.9%
Pacific	133	0.4%	133	0.4%
Pend Oreille	86	0.3%	86	0.3%
Pierce	3,446	11.6%	3,446	11.6%
San Juan	18	0.1%	18	0.1%
Skagit	348	1.2%	348	1.2%
Skamania	31	0.1%	31	0.1%
Snohomish	2,493	8.4%	2,493	8.4%
Spokane	2,079	7.0%	2,079	7.0%
Stevens	213	0.7%	213	0.7%
Thurston	712	2.4%	712	2.4%
Wahkiakum	9	0.0%	9	0.0%
Walla Walla	231	0.8%	231	0.8%
Whatcom	775	2.6%	775	2.6%
Whitman	76	0.3%	76	0.3%
Yakima	1,414	4.8%	1,414	4.8%
State Total	29,618	100.0%	29,618	100.0%

Other Programs

SSP Client Demographics, June 2005

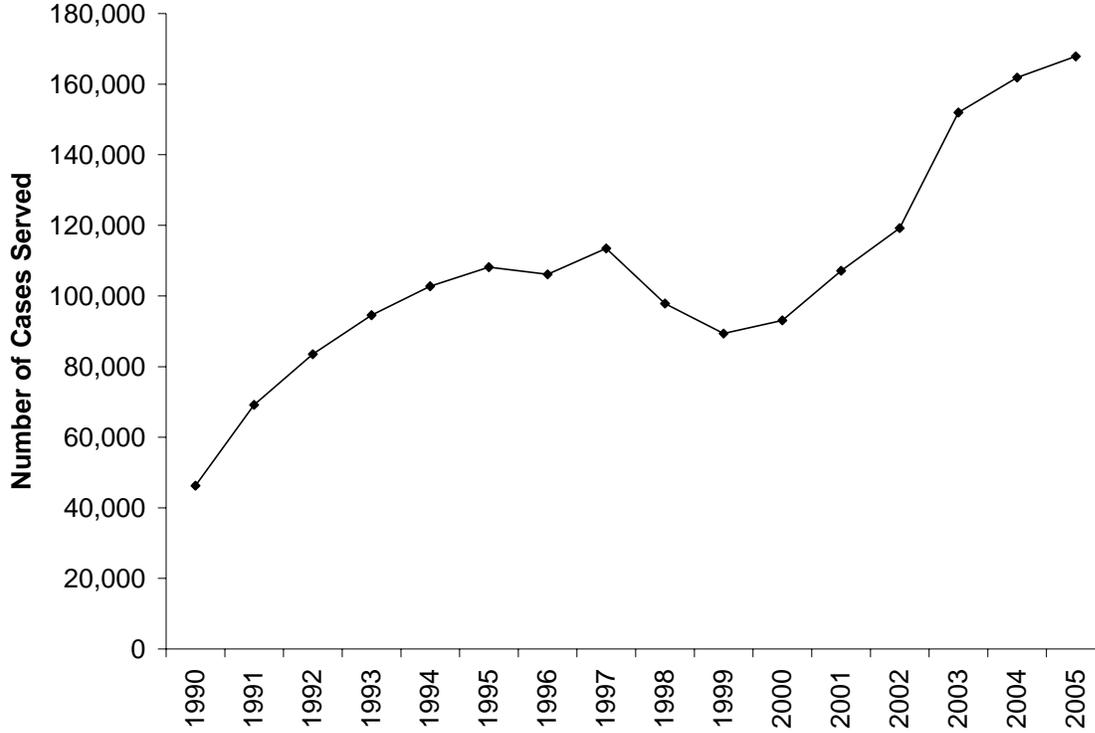
Source: ESA-ACES Data

Characteristic	All Clients/Adults (N=29,618)	Percent
Gender		
Female	19,390	65.5%
Male	10,228	34.5%
Race		
White	14,929	50.4%
Black	2,057	6.9%
Hispanic	1,122	3.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,411	25.0%
Native American	576	1.9%
Unknown	3,523	11.9%
Marital Status		
Separated	2,061	7.0%
Married	10,834	36.6%
Never Married	4,909	16.6%
Divorced	3,826	12.9%
Widow	6,163	20.8%
Unknown	1,825	6.2%
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	19,496	65.8%
Resident Alien	9,910	33.5%
U.S. National	212	0.7%
Age		
< 17 Years Old	56	0.2%
17 Years Old	8	0.0%
18 Years Old	16	0.1%
19-20 Years Old	42	0.1%
21 – 29 Years Old	430	1.5%
30 – 39 Years Old	633	2.1%
40 – 49 Years Old	1,064	3.6%
50 – 55 Years Old	825	2.8%
56 – 59 Years Old	527	1.8%
60 – 64 Years Old	671	2.3%
65 + Years Old	25,346	85.6%
Mean Age of Adults	70.3 Years Old	
Median Age of Adults	72.0 Years Old	

Other Programs

Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload SFY 1990 to SFY 2005

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)



State Fiscal Year	Cases Served
1990	46,242
1991	69,133
1992	83,509
1993	94,577
1994	102,765
1995	108,193
1996	106,145
1997	113,450
1998	97,888
1999	89,384
2000	93,078
2001	107,159
2002	119,238
2003	151,972
2004	161,884
2005	167,884

Other Programs

Washington Telephone Assistance Program Caseload By County of Residence, SFY 2005

Source: Information System Services Division (ISSD)

	Number of Cases Participating	Number of Cases Eligible	Percent Participating
Adams	455	1,744	26.1%
Asotin	887	2,891	30.7%
Benton	1,894	7,258	26.1%
Chelan	2,628	9,952	26.4%
Clallam	1,981	6,474	30.6%
Clark	8,207	31,745	25.9%
Columbia	9	16	56.3%
Cowlitz	3,299	12,191	27.1%
Douglas	0	0	0.0%
Ferry	373	1,273	29.3%
Franklin	1,639	5,903	27.8%
Garfield	14	35	40.0%
Grant	2,548	9,729	26.2%
Grays Harbor	2,600	8,549	30.4%
Island	893	3,557	25.1%
Jefferson	592	2,067	28.6%
King	38,807	122,431	31.7%
Kitsap	4,109	11,587	35.5%
Kittitas	244	1,872	13.0%
Klickitat	315	2,131	14.8%
Lewis	2,697	8,854	30.5%
Lincoln	104	334	31.1%
Mason	1,282	4,739	27.1%
Okanogan	1,532	5,550	27.6%
Pacific	453	2,750	16.5%
Pend Oreille	446	1,469	30.4%
Pierce	21,328	63,920	33.4%
San Juan	83	232	35.8%
Skagit	2,918	11,712	24.9%
Skamania	61	853	7.2%
Snohomish	12,541	44,529	28.2%
Spokane	15,185	46,398	32.7%
Stevens	1,569	4,779	32.8%
Thurston	21,399	47,965	44.6%
Wahkiakum	0	10	0.0%
Walla Walla	1,309	4,373	29.9%
Whatcom	4,623	16,550	27.9%
Whitman	530	2,099	25.25%
Yakima	7,653	40,183	19.1%
Unknown	677	4,262	15.9%
State Total	167,884	552,966	30.4%

Note:

Percents are based on the number participating divided by the number eligible within each county.

Other Programs

Expenditures

	PAGE
State Budget Overview – All Funds 2005-07 Biennium (Including Supplemental)	3
DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2005-07 Biennium (Including Supplemental)	4
Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program And Administrative Expenditures	5
Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures	7
State Grant Assistance Expenditures Over Selected Biennia	8
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Expenditures

Expenditures Introduction

This section presents expenditures of ESA's programs. The information is divided into sub-sections:

- Expenditures Overview
- Cash Grant Assistance
- WorkFirst Program
- Administrative Expenditures

Each sub-section begins with a brief narrative.

State expenditures for programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and most child care assistance, are affected by block grants. Block grants place a "lid" on the amount of federal funding available.

Federal law requires states to maintain "historic levels of spending" for the programs consolidated in the TANF block grant. This state spending is known as Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Failure to spend state dollars at that level can result in a reduced block grant payment and require increases in state spending. States must spend at least 75% of what they had historically spent on these programs, based on their 1994 spending levels.

Expenditures

Expenditures Overview

This sub-section summarizes ESA expenditure data for the 03-05 biennium and projects expenditures for the 05-07 biennium.

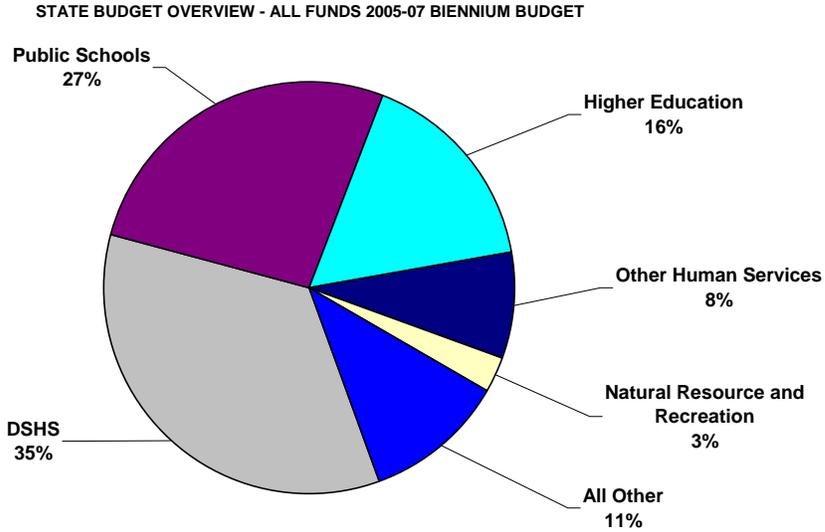
General Fund-State expenditures for DSHS are projected to be 30% of the total statewide General Fund-State expenditures.

ESA (including child support services) is expected to be 12% of the total DSHS General Fund-State spending during the 2005-07 biennium.

Expenditures

State Budget Overview – All Funds 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

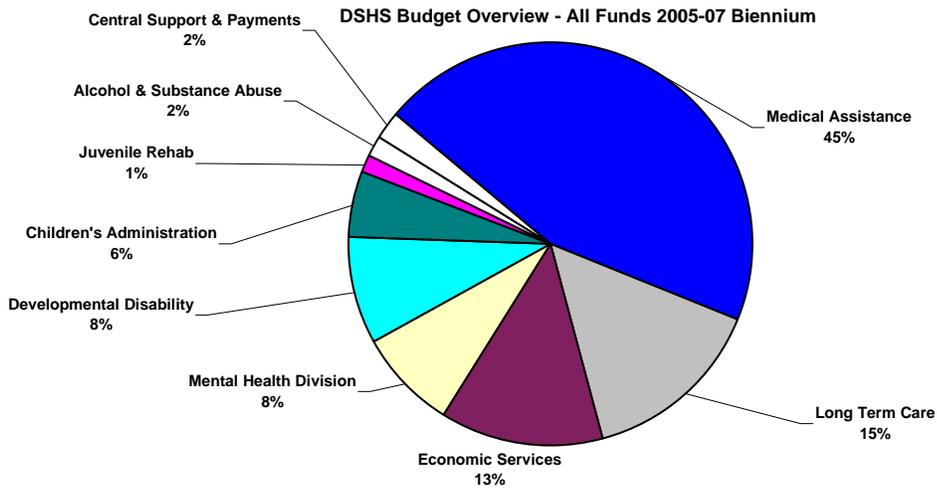
Source: ESA Fiscal Services



¹ Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – All Funds 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services

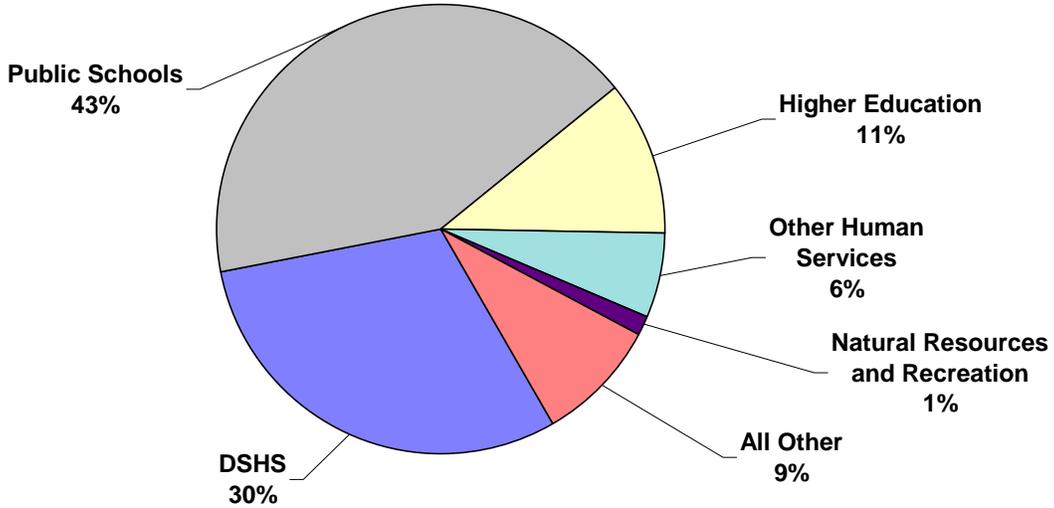


Expenditures

State Budget Overview – General Fund State 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services

State Budget Overview - General Fund State 2005-07 Biennium

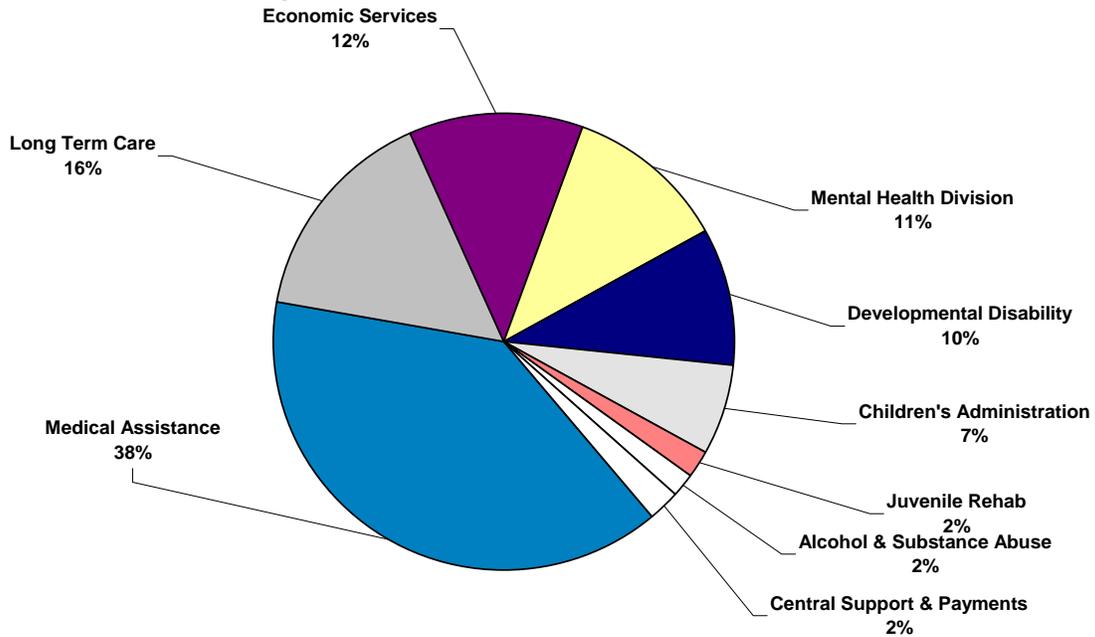


Note: All Other includes Legislative, Judicial, Contributions to Retirement, and Other Appropriations

DSHS Budget Overview – General Fund State 2005-07 Biennium (including Supplemental)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

DSHS Budget Overview - General Fund State 2005-07 Biennium



Expenditures

Economic Services Administration Actual and Projected Program and Administrative Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

		CHANGE FY03-05 TO FY05-07			
		Actual FY 03-05	Actual/Projected FY05-07	Amount	Percent
GRANT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS					
	STATE	414.8	454.0	39.2	9.5%
	TOTAL	629.5	606.0	(23.5)	-3.7%
CHILD CARE					
	STATE	119.6	131.9	12.3	10.3%
	TOTAL	554.5	619.5	65.0	11.7%
WORKFIRST					
	STATE	31.6	-	(31.6)	-100.0%
	TOTAL	185.3	151.9	(33.4)	-18.0%
REFUGEE CONTRACTED SERVICES					
	STATE	3.2	6.0	2.8	87.5%
	TOTAL	21.6	19.2	(2.4)	-11.1%
ACES¹					
	STATE	22.6	24.0	1.4	6.2%
	TOTAL	39.1	48.7	9.6	24.6%
DCS HQ²					
	STATE	39.8	57.6	17.8	44.7%
	TOTAL	126.2	272.7	146.5	116.1%
DCS FIELD SERVICES					
	STATE	11.2	-	(11.2)	-100.0%
	TOTAL	125.3	-	(125.3)	-100.0%
CLIENT SERVICES AND SUPPORT					
	STATE	161.0	153.4	(7.6)	-4.7%
	TOTAL	287.1	283.0	(4.1)	-1.4%
STATEWIDE PROGRAM SUPPORT					
	STATE	89.8	114.8	25.0	27.8%
	TOTAL	185.1	219.8	34.7	18.7%
OTHER CLIENT SERVICES					
	STATE	15.3	16.4	1.1	7.2%
	TOTAL	22.2	21.4	(0.8)	-3.6%
DASA TREATMENT					
	STATE	6.2	6.2	-	0.0%
	TOTAL	6.2	6.2	-	0.0%
SPECIAL PROJECTS³					
	STATE	1.0	1.0	-	0.0%
	TOTAL	1.9	1.3	(0.6)	-31.6%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
	STATE	916.1	965.3	49.2	5.4%
	TOTAL	2,184.0	2,249.7	65.7	3.0%

¹ ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

² The direct client support service functions previously incorporated in "DCS Headquarters" have been included in the "DCS Field Services" functional category for the 01-03 biennium.

³ Special Projects are funding for those items being accomplished by another program; such as JAS/JFS Year 2000, SPSS Year 2000, WorkFirst Evaluation, Reporting Requirements, and National Case/New Hire Registry as well as some of the Food Stamp Accuracy projects.

Expenditures

Cash Grant Assistance

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for cash grant assistance programs:

- TANF Assistance (One and Two Parent Families, General Assistance for Pregnant Women, and General Assistance For Legal Guardians),
- Diversion Cash Assistance,
- Child Support Recoveries,
- General Assistance (including GA-X),
- CEAP, SSI/SSP, SSI Special Needs, Refugee Assistance,
- Food Assistance Program for Legal Immigrants (FAP)

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Grant Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	FY03 – 05 Actuals ¹		FY05 – 07 Actual/Projections ²	
	State	Total	State	Total
TANF Assistance³				
First Year	145,493.6	284,505.2	164,568.3	279,740.4
Second Year	144,936.3	291,738.6	164,568.3	275,658.4
Biennium	290,429.9	576,243.8	329,136.6	555,398.8
Child Support Recoveries⁴				
First Year	(37,992.3)	(75,984.7)	(37,478.0)	(76,459.0)
Second Year	(36,309.5)	(72,619.0)	(37,525.0)	(76,609.0)
Biennium	(74,301.8)	(148,603.7)	(75,003.0)	(153,068.0)
Diversion Cash Assistance				
First Year	6,707.6	6,707.6	5,257.6	5,257.6
Second Year	8,060.7	8,060.7	5,257.6	5,257.6
Biennium	14,768.3	14,768.3	10,515.2	10,515.2
Refugee Assistance				
First Year	0.0	1,543.9	0.0	1,723.0
Second Year	0.0	1,655.4	0.0	1,917.0
Biennium	0.0	3,199.3	0.0	3,640.0
Food Assistance for Legal Immigrants				
First Year	3,453.4	3,453.4	3,725.0	3,725.0
Second Year	4,138.0	4,138.0	3,725.0	3,725.0
Biennium	7591.4	7,591.4	7,450.0	7,450.0
GA-U + GA-X				
First Year	59,990.3	59,990.3	75,828.3	75,828.3
Second Year	57,772.0	57,772.0	74,355.3	74,355.3
Biennium	117,762.3	117,762.3	150,183.6	150,183.6
CEAP				
First Year	220.4	220.4	97.0	97.0
Second Year	152.9	152.9	97.0	97.0
Biennium	373.3	373.3	194.0	194.0
SSI/SSP				
First Year	39,877.0	39,877.0	15,449.0	15,449.0
Second Year	17,568.8	17,568.8	15,436.0	15,436.0
Biennium	57,445.8	57,445.8	30,885.0	30,885.0
SSI/Special Needs				
First Year	433.2	433.2	296.0	296.0
Second Year	295.9	295.9	296.0	296.0
Biennium	729.1	729.1	592.0	592.0
Total				
First Year	218,183.2	320,746.3	227,743.2	305,657.3
Second Year	196,615.1	308,763.3	226,210.2	300,133.3
Biennium	414,798.3	629,509.6	453,953.4	605,790.6

¹ First and second year 03-05 Biennium are actuals based on FRS run dated Nov 2, 2005

² 05-07 Biennium projections are based on approved allotments (do not include SFY06 Supplemental)

³ TANF Assistance includes Single Parent Families, Two Parent Families and General Assistance for Pregnant Women (GA-S)

⁴ Child Support Recoveries are collections that offset State and Federal monies

Expenditures

State Grant Assistance Expenditures Over Selected Biennia (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	Actuals 03-05	Projection 05-07	Numeric Change	Percent Change
TANF Assistance	\$576,243.8	\$555,398.8	(\$20,845.0)	-3.62%
Child Support Recoveries	(\$148,603.7)	(\$153,068.0)	(\$4,464.3)	3.00%
Diversion Cash Assistance	\$14,768.3	\$10,515.2	(\$4,253.1)	-28.80%
Food Assistance For Legal Immigrants	7,591.4	\$7,450.0	(\$141.4)	-1.86%
General Assistance	\$117,762.3	\$150,183.6	32,421.3	27.53%
CEAP	\$373.3	\$194.0	(\$179.3)	-48.03%
SSI – SSP	\$57,445.8	\$30,885.0	(\$26,560.8)	-46.24%
SSI – Special Needs	\$729.1	\$592.0	(\$137.1)	-18.80%
Total	\$626,310.3	\$602,150.6	(\$24,159.7)	-3.86%

Note: Numbers in parentheses in the change columns indicate a decline.

Expenditures

Budget Funding Stream and Match Rates, Total Annual Budget (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Avg. Monthly SFY05 Persons	Avg. Monthly SFY05 Cases	Funding	Actuals 03-05	Projections 05-07
TANF Assistance	137,920	57,014	Total State	\$576.2 \$290.4	\$555.4 \$329.1
Refugee Cash Assistance	476	421	Total	\$3.2	\$3.6
Food Assistance¹	506,759	251,337	State	\$7.6	\$7.5
General Assistance	25,919	25,566	State	\$117.8	\$150.2
CEAP	85	25	State	\$0.4	\$0.2
SSP	29,364	29,364	State	\$57.4	\$30.9

Summary of Grant Assistance Program Participation, Budget Funding Stream (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

Program	Funding	Funding Stream
TANF Assistance	Federal State	TANF Block Grant Maintenance of Effort (MOE)
Refugee Cash Assistance	Federal	Office of Refugee Resettlement
Food Assistance¹	State	General Fund State
GA-U + GA-X	State	General Fund State
CEAP	State	General Fund State
SSP	State	General Fund State

¹ The General Fund State dollars represent that portion of the caseload that is in the state food assistance program. The remaining caseload is funded through direct federal benefits.

Expenditures

WorkFirst

This sub-section shows actual and projected expenditures for the WorkFirst Program. The table presents:

1. Child care expenditures
2. Client support service costs (i.e., costs for services provided directly to clients such as transportation, tuition and books) and
3. Direct services reflecting state service delivery by DSHS and Employment Security Department and non-state third-party delivery.

Expenditures

WorkFirst Program Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2003-2005 BIENNUM ACTUALS ¹			2005-2007 BIENNium PROJECTED ²		
	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total
First Year:						
WCCC	\$220,043.8	\$57,267.3	\$277,311.1	\$241,679.0	\$60,819.0	\$302,498.0
DASA Treatment	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0
ESD Contract	\$31,470.3	-	\$31,470.3	\$31,968.0	-	\$31,968.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$11,646.5	-	\$11,646.5	\$5,316.7	-	\$5,316.7
Other WorkFirst Activities ³	\$36,045.8	\$11,113.6	\$47,159.4	\$35,648.3	-	\$35,648.3
Total:	\$299,206.4	\$71,456.9	\$370,663.3	\$314,612.0	\$63,895.0	\$378,507.0
Second Year:						
WCCC	\$214,802.8	\$62,362.1	\$277,164.9	\$245,915.5	\$71,055.0	\$316,970.5
DASA Treatment	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0	-	\$3,076.0	\$3,076.0
ESD Contract	\$29,602.2	-	\$29,602.2	\$31,968.0	-	\$31,968.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$9,795.3	-	\$9,795.3	\$5,317.0	-	\$5,317.0
Other WorkFirst Activities	\$35,101.5	\$14,400.0	\$49,501.5	\$35,556.3	-	\$35,556.3
Total:	\$289,301.8	\$79,838.1	\$369,139.9	\$318,756.8	\$74,131.0	\$392,887.8
Biennium Total:						
WCCC	\$434,846.6	\$119,629.4	\$554,476.0	\$487,594.5	\$131,874.0	\$619,468.5
DASA Treatment	-	\$6,152.0	\$6,152.0	-	\$6,152.0	\$6,152.0
ESD Contract	\$61,072.5	-	\$61,072.5	\$63,936.0	-	\$63,936.0
WorkFirst Service Delivery	\$21,441.8	-	\$21,441.8	\$10,633.7	-	\$10,633.7
Other WorkFirst Activities ¹	\$71,147.3	\$25,513.6	\$96,660.9	\$71,204.6	-	\$71,204.6
Total:	\$588,508.2	\$151,295.0	\$739,803.2	\$633,368.8	\$138,026.0	\$771,394.8

¹ 03-05 Biennium actuals from FasTrack report dated 11/2/05

² 05-07 Biennium are based on initial allotments not yet adjusted to reflect OFM WF Spending Plan. Projections are subject to change based on final approval of the Workfirst Spending Plan and Approved/Adjusted Allotments

³ Other Workfirst Activities include the Community Jobs Program and other programs in Office of Trade and Economic Development, programs within the State Board of Community and Technical Colleges, Tribal TANF MOE payments, as well as other small programs with ESA

Expenditures

Actual and Projected Administrative Expenditures and Staffing Levels For Selected Biennia¹ (in millions of dollars)

Source: ESA Fiscal Services Office

	2003-2005 BIENNIUM			2005-2007 BIENNIUM		
	State	Total	FTE'S	State	Total	FTE'S
DCS HQ²						
First Year	19.0	62.2	212.2	28.3	134.4	1,251.0
Second Year	20.8	63.9	221.7	29.3	138.3	1,247.0
Biennium	39.8	126.1	216.9	57.6	272.7	1,249.0
DCS Field Services						
First Year	5.9	63.0	935.0	-	-	-
Second Year	5.3	62.3	933.6	-	-	-
Biennium	11.2	125.3	934.3	-	-	-
Client Services and Support³						
First Year	77.7	145.8	2,813.8	84.5	147.6	2,817.5
Second Year	81.8	147.7	2,790.0	88.0	154.1	2,843.1
Biennium	159.5	293.5	2,801.9	172.5	301.7	2,830.3
Statewide Program Support⁴						
First Year	44.2	91.3	377.1	55.1	106.5	330.5
Second Year	45.6	93.8	379.3	59.7	113.3	306.3
Biennium	89.8	185.1	378.2	114.8	219.8	318.4
ACES⁵						
First Year	10.3	18.9	38.6	11.9	24.3	44.0
Second Year	12.3	20.2	39.1	12.1	24.4	44.0
Biennium	22.6	39.1	38.8	24.0	48.7	44.0
Special Projects⁶						
First Year	1.0	2.0	16.3	0.5	0.7	-
Second Year	0.9	1.5	20.3	0.5	0.6	-
Biennium	1.9	3.5	18.3	1.0	1.3	-
Total						
First Year	158.1	383.2	4,393.0	180.3	413.5	4,443.0
Second Year	166.7	389.4	4,384.1	189.6	430.7	4,440.4
Biennium	324.8	772.6	4,388.5	369.9	844.2	4,441.7

¹ 2003-05 Actuals per FasTrack report dated 11/2/05. Beginning with the 2005-07 biennium, ESA collapsed the DCS budget units. All projections for DCS are included in HQ.

² Statewide HQ includes all headquarters level divisions within ESA except for the Division of Child Support.

³ Statewide Field Services includes all regional and local offices except for the Division of Child Support.

⁴ ACES includes contracted payments to the ACES vendor.

⁵ Special Projects are funding for those items being accomplished by another program; such as WorkFirst Evaluation, Reporting Requirements, and National Case / New Hire Registry.

⁶ Beginning with the 2005-07 biennium, ESA collapsed the DCS budget units. All projections for DCS are included in HQ.

Appendix 1 Contacts

DSHS Secretary	Robin Arnold-Williams (360) 902-7800 robina@dshs.wa.gov
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DSHS Deputy Secretary	Blake Chard (360) 902-7860 chardb@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Assistant Secretary	Deborah Marley (360) 902-7808 bingadl@dshs.wa.gov
ESA Deputy Assistant Secretary	Sam Senn (360) 902-7784 senns2@dshs.wa.gov

ESA Divisions

Child Care and Early Learning	Rachael Langen, Director (360) 725-4665 langera@dshs.wa.gov
Child Support	Dave Stillman, Director (360) 664-5052 dstillman@dshs.wa.gov
Community Services	John Clayton, Director (360) 725-4889 claytjl@dshs.wa.gov
Employment and Assistance Programs	Duane French, Director (360) 725-4600 frencdm@dshs.wa.gov
Information Technology	Rob St. John, Director (360) 664-4410 stjohrk@dshs.wa.gov
Management Resources and Services	Judith Devine, Director (360) 725-4505 Devinja@dshs.wa.gov
Refugee and Immigrant Assistance	Vacant – please contact Deborah Marley (360) 902-7808 bingadl@dshs.wa.gov
State Tribal Relations	Sarah Sotomish, Administrator (360) 725-4661 sotomsc@dshs.wa.gov

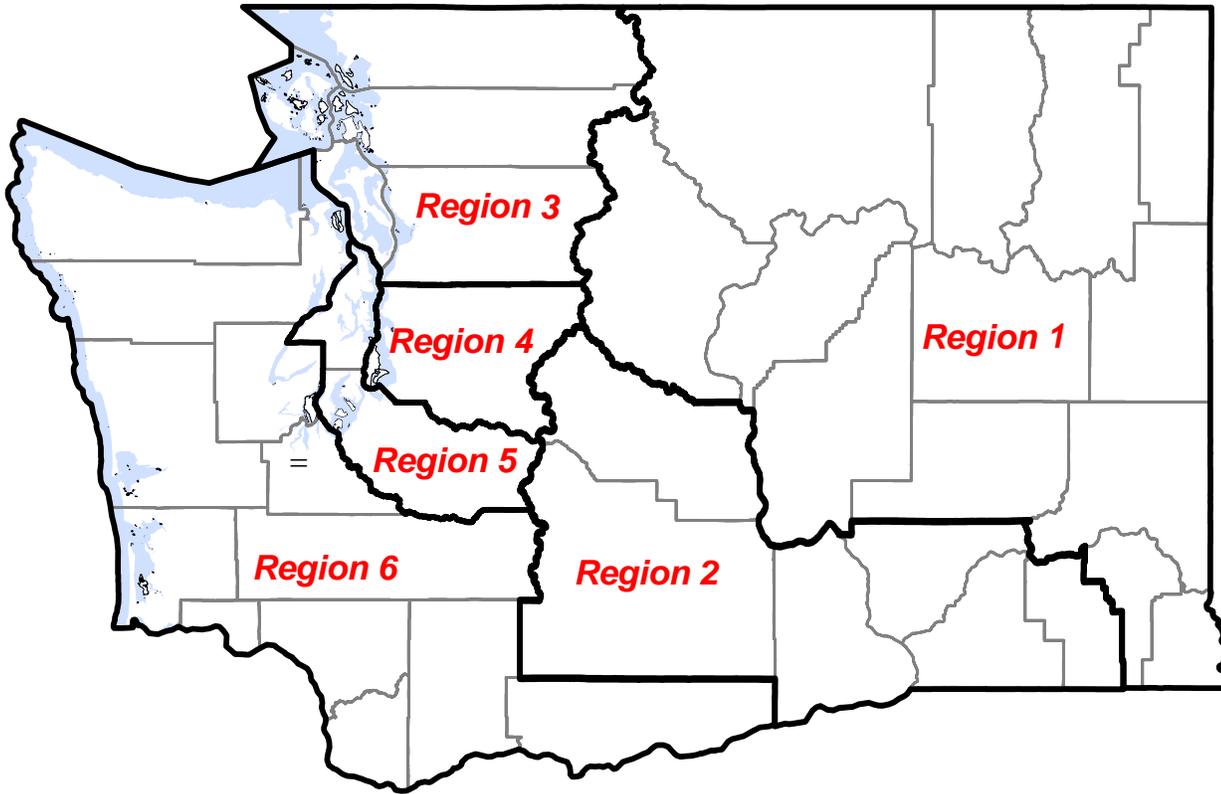
Appendix 1 Contacts

ESA Data Resources

Data Management and Analysis Section	Carol Welch (360) 664-5082 cwelch@dshs.wa.gov
Child Support and Public Assistance	Kent Meneghin (360) 664-5084 kmeneghin@dshs.wa.gov
Child Care	Laura Schrager (360) 725-4695 schrals@hs.wa.gov

Appendix 2 DSHS Regional Map

ESA provides services through its local Community Services Offices (CSOs) and local Division of Child Support Offices located in six regions. The counties within each DSHS region are as follows:



Counties in Each DSHS Region

Region 1	Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, Ferry, Garfield, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman
Region 2	Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Kittitas, Walla Walla, and Yakima
Region 3	Island, Skagit, Snohomish, San Juan, and Whatcom
Region 4	King
Region 5	Pierce and Kitsap
Region 6	Clark, Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

ABAWD	Able-Bodied Adults without Dependents
ACES	Automated Client Eligibility System
ADATSA	Alcohol, Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act
AREN	Additional Requirements Emergent Need, emergency assistance program
AU	Assistance Unit (i.e., family)
CARD	Caseload Analysis and Reporting Database
CEAP	Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program
CSC	Customer Service Center
CSD	Community Services Division (ESA)
CSO	Community Services Office (ESA)
CTED	Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development
DEAP	Division of Employment and Assistance Programs (ESA)
DCCEL	Division of Child Care and Early Learning (ESA)
DCA	Diversion Cash Assistance
DCS	Division of Child Support (ESA)
DMRS	Division of Management Resources and Supports (ESA)
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
ESA	Economic Services Administration
ESD	Employment Security Department
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer (direct deposit)
ESD	Employment Security Department
FAP	Food Assistance Program
FCS	Food and Consumer Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year (October 1 through September 30)
FRS	Financial Reporting System
FS E&T	Food Stamp Employment and Training
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent (the equivalent of one staff, full time)
FY	Fiscal Year (used in reference to the state and federal fiscal years)
GA-U	General Assistance-Unemployable
GA-X	General Assistance-Unemployable (with expedited categorically needy medical)
JAS	JOBS Automated System
LEP	Limited English Proficiency

Appendix 3 Abbreviations

LPA	Local Planning Areas
OBRA	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990
OPADA	Office of Public Assistance and Data Analysis
RIA	Refugee and Immigrant Assistance (ESA)
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SBCTC	State Board for Community and Technical Colleges
SFA	State Family Assistance
SFY	State Fiscal Year (July 1 through June 30)
SPF	Single-Parent Families (TANF-R cases)
SSA	Social Security Administration
STRU	State Tribal Relations Unit
SSI/SSP	Supplemental Security Income/State Supplement Program
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (the block grant, created in 1996 by federal welfare reform, P. L. 104-193, that consolidated former AFDC, JOBS, and CEAP funding)
Title IV-A	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.
Title IV-D	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding child support collection and enforcement.
Title IV-E	Title of the Social Security Act, which contains regulations regarding children's services, including some foster care programs
USDA	U. S. Department of Agriculture
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WCCC	Working Connections Child Care
WFCM	WorkFirst Case Manager
WDC	Workforce Development Councils (formerly Private Investment Councils or PICs)
WIA	Workforce Investment Act
WPLEX	WorkFirst Post-Employment Labor Exchange
WtW	Welfare to Work
WTAP	Washington Telephone Assistance Program

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer



Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT)

Electronic Funds Transfer - Direct Deposit (EFT)

What EBT does:

- Delivers cash and food assistance benefits through a magnetic stripe debit card.
- Enables clients to access food benefits through Point of Sale (POS) devices and cash benefits through Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and at retailer option, through POS devices in food retail stores.

Who EBT serves:

- Clients who receive federal or state food assistance benefits and/or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), General Assistance (GA), Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), and the Consolidated Emergency Assistance Program (CEAP) cash benefits.

How it was done:

- In 1996, Washington joined the Western States Electronic Benefits Transfer Alliance (WSEA) comprised of Washington, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, and Idaho to conduct a joint competitive procurement to procure EBT services. Nevada later joined the alliance.
- In 1996, Citibank EBT Services was selected as the successful vendor for WSEA
- In 1997, Washington stakeholders were organized into several EBT workgroups to assure they had input on issues affecting them. Stakeholders included food retailers, client advocates, tribal members, disability community, financial institutions, federal agencies, and state staff representing the union, field operations, and headquarters.
- In 1998, business and technical requirements for Washington's EBT system were developed in association with Citicorp, ACES and stakeholders.

Time frames:

- In April 1998, Washington signed the EBT contract with Citicorp, Inc.
- In March 1999, the EBT Pilot started in Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Clark, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum counties
- In June 1999, the first of six regional rollouts began in Region 1
- In November 1999, statewide implementation of EBT was completed
- Federal Food Stamp rules require EBT in all states by October 1, 2002
- Nationwide implementation of EBT was completed by June 2004

What EFT does:

- At client's request, cash benefits are deposited directly into their personal checking/savings account versus being deposited into an EBT cash account. This is called Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT).

Appendix 4 Electronic Benefits and Funds Transfer

Who EFT serves:

- Clients eligible to receive cash benefits via EBT, and who have or are willing to open a savings or checking account. EFT is an optional method clients may choose for receiving their cash benefits.

How it was done:

- EBT Steering Committee agreed to pursue EFT through the State Treasurer's Office as a more cost effective approach than procuring the service from Citicorp, Inc.
- Beginning in June 1999, a workgroup including staff from the EBT Unit, ACES, and State Treasurer's Office met to determine business and technical requirements.

Time frames:

- In January 2000, the EFT Pilot started in two Pierce County offices, Pierce West Community Service Office and Pierce North Community Service Office)
- In May 2000, all EBT cash assistance clients statewide were given the option to use EFT

Reprocurement of WSEA EBT Services

- Colorado's contract with Citicorp Electronic Funds Services (CEFS) expires in June 2003. To ensure EBT services continued without interruption, the WSEA states developed and published a second-tier Request for Proposal on December 5, 2001. The Territory of Guam, unable to attract a bidder due to its small caseload, joined the WSEA in this procurement.
- Citicorp Electronic Financial Services (CEFS) was announced as the successful second- tier vendor on May 8, 2002.
- Washington's first tier contract expires in April 28, 2003. Washington will exercise the two, one-year options under their existing contract.
- CEFS sold to J. P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services on January 05, 2004.
- Washington will begin negotiations of the second-tier contract by November 2004 to ensure that a replacement contract is in effect by April 28, 2005.

New Contract with J.P. Morgan Electronic Financial Services (EFS)

- In March 2005, Washington signed a new 7-year contract with J. P. Morgan EFS through April 2012.
- Internet Web Browser application was made available to clients for obtaining their own EBT account information at www.ebtaccount.jpmorgan.com

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Federal Welfare Legislative History

2002 **Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002**, P. L. 107-171, is enacted on May 13 making changes to the **Food Stamp Program** and providing program funding through fiscal year 2007. **Title IV: Nutrition Programs - Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 - Subtitle A: Food Stamp Program** - Amends the **Food Stamp Act of 1977** to exclude from income for food stamp program purposes: (1) legally-obligated child support payments made by a household member on behalf of a person not a member of such household—states can continue to provide a child support deduction, rather than this exclusion—this deduction must be determined before computing the excess shelter expense deduction; and (2) income for program purposes deferred educational and veterans' educational assistance, State complementary assistance payments, and certain medical assistance not included as income under specified provisions of titles IV and XIX of the Social Security Act.

Revises and increases the standard deduction by tying it to the Federal poverty income guideline, according to household size and indexed for inflation. Authorizes states to give a homeless household with some shelter expenses a \$143 monthly deduction rather than an excess shelter expense deduction. Also revises: (1) utility allowances; (2) eligibility certification provisions; and (3) quality control provisions.

Requires states with a program website to make on-line applications available in each language in which printed applications are available; reduces household reporting requirements; and provides high performance bonus payments beginning in FY 2003 to the six States with the highest or most improved performance. States are authorized to provide up to five months of transitional program benefits to households moving from the temporary assistance for needy families program (TANF). Employment and training program funding allocations are extended through FY 2006 and allocates additional FY 2002 through 2006 amounts to States that ensure availability of specified work opportunities.

Repeals: (1) the 80 percent set-aside for able-bodied adults without dependents; (2) the maintenance-of-effort requirement to access new unmatched funds; and (3) the limits on the amount States are reimbursed for each work slot offered. Increases from \$25 to \$50 the monthly cap on the amount States may reimburse participants for transportation and other work expenses for FY 2002 through 2009.

Amends the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996** to make all legal immigrant children, regardless of U.S. entry date, eligible for the supplemental security income (SSI) and food stamp programs, beginning in FY 2004. Also makes: (1) qualified aliens who have resided in the U.S. for 5 years, and (2) blind or disabled aliens who lawfully reside in the U.S. and receive disability cash or medical benefits, eligible for food stamps.

1997 **Balanced Budget Act (BBA) of 1997**, P. L. 105-33, is enacted on August 5 making changes and implementing numerous technical corrections to the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193. The BBA: (1) establishes the Welfare-to-Work Block Grant; (2) limits the amount of TANF funds that can be transferred to Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) to 10% of the TANF block grant and removes the requirement to transfer \$2 to the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG; (3) increases from 20% to 30% of individuals in all families (and in 2-parent families) the limitation on the number of persons who may be treated as engaged in work by reason of participation in a vocational education program, or (for teen heads of households) maintenance of satisfactory school attendance; and (4) extends from 5 to 7 years the refugee/asylee eligibility period for SSI/Medicaid eligibility, includes Cuban and Haitian entrants in this category, and provides a 5-year food stamp eligibility for these aliens. Technical corrections: (1) revises computation method for out-of-wedlock reduction bonuses; (2) modifies the MOE requirements for the Contingency Fund; (3) revises work requirements so that a family with a disabled parent is not treated as a 2-

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

parent family, allows the minimum work requirement for a 2-parent family to be shared between both parents with a 55 hour per week minimum, caretaker of a child under age 6 meets work requirements if working 20 hours per work, and allows 12 weeks of job search to count as work during any period a state meets the contingency fund definition of "needy state"; (4) TANF penalties are modified so that the penalty amount is now 5% in the first year, and increasing by 2% per year up to 21% maximum; and (5) the drug felon disqualification rule is modified to apply to convictions for conduct that occurred after 8/22/96.

- 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996**, P.L. 104-193, is signed into law on August 22 giving states choices in how to structure their welfare programs. Federal funding is provided in the form of the **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)** block grant, and is fixed at the same level for five years. TANF replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and ends the entitlement status of welfare benefits. PRWORA provides new federal child care funds, reauthorizes the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), and requires these combined funds to be administered as a unified program under the **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)**. PRWORA also allows states to transfer up to 30% of the TANF block grant into the CCDBG and the Title XX – Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), but limits the amount transferable to SSBG to 10% of the TANF block grant and requires that \$2 be transferred to the CCDBG for every \$1 transferred to the SSBG. In this first major overhaul of welfare in 60 years, welfare receipt is limited to 5 years. The law contains strong work requirements and penalties for states that fail to meet them, i.e., 5% of the TANF grant for failure to meet work participation rates with the amount increasing in subsequent years by up to an additional 2% up to a limit of 21%. In addition, there is a performance bonus to reward states for moving welfare recipients into jobs, state maintenance of effort requirements, comprehensive child support enforcement requirements, and supports for families moving from welfare to work, including at least one year of transitional Medicaid when a family leaves welfare for work.
- 1990 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990**, P.L. 101-508, is enacted on November 5. Children are not considered members of AFDC assistance units when determining eligibility for AFDC benefits, and their income and resources are not counted toward family income and resources limits when they are recipients of Title IV-E, state, or local: (1) foster care maintenance payments or a combination of these types of payments; or, (2) adoption support payments or a combination of these types of payments, and the inclusion of the adopted child in the assistance unit would result in lower benefits for the family. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is considered an exempt resource during the month of receipt and the following month by the AFDC and GA-U Programs. Any EITC remaining in the second month following the month of receipt applies towards the Resource Ceiling. States have the option of specifying which categories of families must report monthly and which method of income budgeting to use (prospective or retrospective budgeting). Excludes the income and resources of a child receiving State or local foster care maintenance payments from eligibility or payment determinations for AFDC. Amends the AFDC program to provide child care to low-income families not receiving AFDC benefits when the state determines there is a need for care in order to work and the family is at risk of becoming dependent upon the AFDC program.
- 1989 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1989**, P.L. 101-239, becomes law on December 19 and amends the **Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984**, P.L. 98-378, to permanently extend the provision to continue a family's Medicaid (Title XIX) eligibility when the family becomes ineligible for AFDC due to the collection or increased collection of child support under Part D of Title IV (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of the Social Security Act. Establishes a new AFDC quality control system which imposes penalties on states based upon a sliding scale which reflects the degree to which a state's AFDC error rate exceeds the national average. Also takes into account overpayments and underpayments in determining error rates and establishes a Quality Control Review Panel for dispute resolution between states and the Federal government.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

1988 Family Support Act (FSA) of 1988, P.L. 100-485, is enacted on October 13 and targets services for those most likely to become long-term welfare recipients. The act creates the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program, which focuses on education and training, and provides child care and medical assistance to recipients for 12 months after they leave AFDC with employment. Makes changes to the 6-out-of-13 work quarter requirement for AFDC-E and to the "principal wage earner" criteria. Increases the child care disregard to \$175 per child/per month (\$200 for a child under age 2), the work expense disregard to \$90, and disregards EITC. Establishes state option to require that unmarried minor parents must live with a parent, legal guardian or other adult relative, or in an adult-supervised living arrangement to be eligible for AFDC. States must now revise their need and payment standards every 3 years and may create wage supplementation and community work experience programs. Strengthens child support enforcement collection activities, including changes to the \$50 pass-through payment rules and mandatory wage-withholding. Establishes paternity establishment performance standards for states and mandates annual reports to Congress.

1986 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) of 1985, P.L. 99-272, enacted on April 7, formally establishes the two-parent AFDC-Employable (AFDC-E) program which was previously known as AFDC-Unemployed Father. Provides that certain education or training programs may qualify as quarters of work for AFDC eligibility purposes.

1984 Deficit Reduction Act (DEFRA) of 1984, P.L. 98-369, enacted on July 18, institutes significant changes to the AFDC program. The 185% of Need eligibility test is created, the \$75 work expense deduction is applied to both full- and part-time employment, the \$30 + 1/3 earned income disregard is limited to 4 months followed by a \$30 disregard for 8 months, and the term "earned income" is defined to mean gross income before deductions. Burial plots, funeral arrangements, and real property which a family is making a good faith effort to sell are excluded as resources. Retrospective budgeting is made mandatory for monthly reporting households but optional for other cases, monthly reporting is made mandatory for families with a recent work history or earned income, EITC is declared to be an excluded income, and women in the third trimester of pregnancy are excluded from participation in the WIN program. Lump sum income ineligibility rules are changed to allow recalculation of the period of ineligibility when an event occurs that would have changed the family's need for that month, the money becomes unavailable, or the family incurs medical expenses which offset the lump sum. Overpayment recovery is waived when the debt is exceeded by the cost of recovery, aliens become ineligible for 3 years when their sponsor is a public or private agency, and information disclosure to law enforcement is permitted when the AFDC recipient is a fugitive felon. Establishes the \$50 child support pass-through payment and the exclusion of the earned income of a full-time child for 6 months for purposes of the AFDC gross income test.

Child Support Enforcement Amendments of 1984, P.L. 98-378, signed into law on August 16, provides 4 months of continued Medicaid eligibility for families that lose AFDC eligibility because of the collection or increased collection of child support.

1983 Social Security Amendments of 1983, P.L. 98-21, becomes law on April 20 and amends Title IV to exclude from the definition of "income," any support or maintenance assistance furnished to a family based on need, including home energy assistance.

Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984, P.L. 98-181, becomes law on November 30 and declares that utility payments made by persons living in federally-assisted low-income housing projects are to be considered rental payments for purposes of determining eligibility and payment amount under the AFDC program.

1982 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), P.L. 97-300, enacted on October 13 and establishes participation targets for AFDC recipients, ages 16 and older, in Adult and Youth programs and provides earnings disregards for child participants.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

- Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) of 1982**, P.L. 97-248, is enacted on September 3 and amends AFDC eligibility to allow rounding benefits down to the next lower whole dollar, eliminate payment of benefits for a whole month when eligibility is determined later in the month, and not consider a parent absent from the home due to active duty in a uniformed service. States are now allowed to require employment search as an eligibility criteria and may prorate need and payment standards for children living with other non-applying individuals.
- 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981**, P.L. 97-35, is signed into law on August 13 and allows welfare-to-work demonstration projects to begin in many states. States may require welfare recipients to go into training, job search, or unpaid work experience in exchange for their AFDC grants. Revises method for determining earned income by changing the order in which the work expense, child care, and \$30 & 1/3 disregards are applied in order to maximize the amount of countable income to be deducted from the grant. Eliminates payments for work-related child care expenses and implements a new child care expense deduction to be deducted from earned income. The \$30 & 1/3 earned income disregard is restricted to 4 months and the recipient must be off AFDC for 12 months before being eligible to receive the disregard again. Prohibits grant payments below \$10, institutes the "principal wage earner" concept for eligibility determinations thereby replacing references to "mother" and "father" in compliance with *Westcott v. Califano*. Permits AFDC payments to a pregnant woman (with no other eligible child) during her last month of pregnancy or within the following three-month period if the child would be eligible for AFDC. Now determines monthly eligibility based upon the resources at hand during the month and the monthly benefit amount based upon the income and resources of the prior month.
- 1979 U.S. Supreme Court Decision *Westcott v. Califano*** rules in June that Section 407 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployed fathers is unconstitutional because of the discriminatory nature of the gender distinction. The court extends benefits of the AFDC-Unemployed Father program to similarly situated unemployed mothers, thereby removing the gender distinction.
- 1970 Federal regulations** require states to guard against payments to ineligible welfare applicants. States must monitor their active AFDC caseloads, compute errors made in determining eligibility, and pay penalties for high error rates.
- 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act** establishes the **Work Incentive Program (WIN)**, which adds employment services to AFDC, and directs states to emphasize work rather than welfare.
- 1963 Medicaid and Food Stamp** programs are created; AFDC recipients are automatically eligible for both programs.
- 1961 Amendments to the Social Security Act** lead to a new emphasis on social services. Families with two parents can now receive AFDC based upon the unemployment of the father (AFDC-Unemployed Father). Welfare caseloads begin to grow, for both one- and two-parent families.
- 1935 The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program** (later known as **Aid to Families with Dependent Children** or **AFDC**) is created as part of Social Security Act. AFDC supports poor children whose parents are dead, absent, or incapacitated.

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

Washington State Legislative History

- 2005** **Engrossed Second Substitute Senate Bill 5213** is enacted exercising the state option to exempt individuals convicted of a drug-related felony from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) ban on receipt of benefits. The statutorily mandated effective date is September 1, 2005.
- 2004** **Senate Bill 6411** requires the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004. In addition, Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony are removed effective July 2004. The restriction prohibiting fleeing felons from receiving Basic Food still applies.
- 2003** **Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624** is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
- 1999** **WorkFirst Study - 3000 Washington Families** begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 3,000 WorkFirst clients, and is conducted by the Employment Security Department, University of Washington, and Washington State University.
- 1997** **Engrossed House Bill (EHB) 3901, the Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act (TANF)**, is signed into law on April 17. It establishes the **WorkFirst** program in Washington State and replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed and replaced with a five-year lifetime limit for cash assistance. The earned income exemption is increased to 50% of gross wages, overpayments due to retrospective budgeting are eliminated, and the 100% of Need test is eliminated. The vehicle equity limit is raised to \$5,000, a vehicle used to transport a disabled individual is totally exempt, and savings accounts up to \$3,000 are allowed. Pregnant teen and teen parent requirements for education go into effect. Diversion services as an alternative to cash assistance are implemented. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced with a 25% grant reduction and eligibility review cycles are extended from six to twelve months.
- 1995** As required by E2SHB 2798, **Success Through Employment Program (STEP)** waiver application submitted to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on January 30. Proposed project start date is July 1, 1995, end date is June 30, 2005, and project area is statewide. Waiver requests permission to establish length of stay grant reductions and elimination of the 100-hour rule.
- 1994** **Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill (E2SHB) 2798, Welfare System Reform**, is enacted on April 2 and addresses the issues of lengthy stays on welfare, lack of access to vocational education and training, inadequate emphasis on employment by the social welfare system, and teen pregnancy as obstacles to achieving economic independence. DSHS is instructed to: (1) reduce AFDC grants by 10 percent per year for some families that received welfare for 48 out of 60 months; (2) waive the 100-hour rule for AFDC recipients; (3) train staff to emphasize the expectation that recipients will enter employment; and (4) determine the most appropriate living situation for unmarried pregnant teens who receive public assistance. Target populations include applicants and recipients who have received AFDC for 36 of the preceding 60 months, custodial parents under the age of 24 who have not completed high school or who have little or no work experience, and families in which the youngest child is within 2 years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age. The department must seek approval from the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for implementation of the time limit provisions, waiver of the 100-hour rule for recipients, and statewide

Appendix 5 Welfare History Overview

implementation (known as the Step Waiver). The Employment Partnership Program (EPP) is modified to allow contracting out to public or private nonprofit organizations. In addition, authority to establish wage subsidy projects to enable AFDC grants to be paid as wage subsidies is moved from the Employment Security Department to DSHS. Establishes authority for a child's irrevocable trust account, with a limit of \$4,000, for future educational use. DSHS is directed to actively develop mechanisms to refer disabled persons currently receiving AFDC to the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

- 1993** **House Bill (HB) 1197** instructs DSHS to: (1) "segment" the AFDC population; (2) match services to the needs of each segment; (3) focus AFDC on employment; and (4) seek federal waivers that allow families to keep more of their earnings from employment while receiving AFDC.

The Urban Institute's final evaluation of the **Family Independence Program (FIP)** finds that participants worked *less*, stayed on welfare *longer*, and returned to welfare *sooner* than AFDC participants. However, the evaluation found that providing cash rather than Food Stamps saved state administrative costs without apparently increasing risk to nutrition.

- 1990** Washington implements the federal **Family Support Act of 1988**, P.L. 100-485, establishing the **Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)** program. Participation is voluntary for welfare recipients.

- 1987** **Family Independence Program (FIP)**, a 5-year welfare reform demonstration, begins. FIP provides: (1) financial incentives to obtain education, training, and employment; (2) cash rather than Food Stamps; (3) social services during FIP participation; and (4) childcare and medical coupons for 12 months after exiting, if the recipient leaves FIP with employment. The Urban Institute of Washington D.C. is hired as the outside evaluator of the FIP demonstration.

Family Income Study begins. The 5-year longitudinal study is based on a sample of 2000 AFDC clients and low-income families, and is conducted by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy and Washington State University.

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

Changes in Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996* that created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program thereby replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) programs. Under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D Child Support program to be eligible for TANF funds.

On April 17, 1997, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* thereby creating the WorkFirst program, Washington State's TANF program. The WorkFirst program went into effect in August 1997. These two federal and state laws resulted in major program and funding changes.

Program and Policy Changes

1. Welfare ceased to be an entitlement (as it was under AFDC and JOBS); instead, participation in TANF has a five-year limit. The five-year limit will affect the first clients in Washington in August, 2002.
2. The Economic Services Administration of DSHS works with three partner agencies to provide services to WorkFirst clients.
3. Native American Tribes were granted an option in the federal law to operate their own TANF program, including cash grants and employment and training. The tribes apply to the federal government, and if certified, they receive federal funds. The state identifies and negotiates funding for each tribe. Currently nine Tribes have elected to operate their own programs.
4. Federal assistance to some legal immigrants was barred or restricted. The State Family Assistance (SFA) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) were created by the Legislature to help legal immigrants.
5. Child care subsidy programs for welfare and low-income families were consolidated into the Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) program. Child care requires a co-payment.

(See Appendix 8 for a chronological listing of the detailed changes.)

Funding Changes

1. The TANF block grant replaced Title IV-A (AFDC and CEAP) and IV-F (JOBS) entitlement-based federal funding.
2. The Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) consolidates child care funding formerly provided to the State through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Title IV-A of the Social Security Act.
3. A requirement to spend an amount of state dollars, known as the Maintenance of Effort (MOE), replaced previous federal requirements to match a percentage of program costs with state funds. There is an MOE requirement for TANF and the CCDF block grant. Federal matching funds still exist in Food Stamps, Medicaid and one CCDF child care funding stream.
5. Total funds available to the General Assistance program were lidded with instructions in the law to limit eligibility factors to control costs.

Appendix 6 Changes in Cash Grant Assistance Programs and Funding Due to Welfare Reforms

Funding Details

TANF Block Grant

Washington's TANF block grant was initially **\$404,331,754** per year. The amount of the block grant is based on the amount of the Title IV-A and Title IV-F funds, AFDC Assistance, Emergency Assistance (EA), JOBS, and AFDC administration claimed by Washington State in FFY 1994, plus a portion of the increase of FFY 1995 EA over FFY 1994 EA.

The block grant amount is lowered by penalties or awards to Tribes electing to operate a Tribal TANF program. Since the initial grant award of **\$404,331,754**, Washington's TANF grant amount was reduced by **\$20,698,823** in Tribal TANF awards, to **\$383,632,931**.

Additionally, in FFY 2005, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) awarded Washington \$9,032,128 in TANF High Performance Bonus Award funds.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

HHS set the MOE requirement for the TANF block grant based on the State's 1994 expenditures for the AFDC, EA, AFDC-related child care, transitional child care, At-Risk Child Care, and JOBS programs. In general, states must spend state funds in an amount equal to at least **80%** of the amount spent on these programs in FFY 1994; however, if a state meets the required work participation rates, then it only needs to expend **75%** of the amount spent in FFY 1994.

For FFY 2005, Washington MOE spending is 75% of the FFY 1994 spending level, or **\$272,060,824**. This amount was reduced for Tribal TANF programs operating in the state to **\$258,133,303**.

HHS also set the MOE requirement for the CCDF block grant based on state expenditures in FFY 1994. The CCDF MOE amount is **\$38,707,605**. This amount is anticipated to be the same for FFY 2006.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Child Support Federal Legislative History

2005 PL 109-8, **Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005** (effective October 17, 2005), contains several provisions which allow child support to continue to be enforced even if a debtor has filed bankruptcy. Child support claims are given a priority. Proceedings related to child support for income withholding, license suspension, credit bureau reporting, tax refund intercepts, and enforcement of medical obligations are exempt from automatic stay provisions. Bankruptcy trustees are required to notify the claim holder and the child support agency of the debtor's last known address.

1999 P.L. 106-113, **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000**, contained several provisions affecting child support. Section 454A of the Social Security Act is amended by requiring State child support automated data processing and information retrieval systems to disclose to Private Industry Councils certain information on noncustodial parents for the purpose of contacting them regarding their participation in the welfare-to-work program. The Act also provided that if a State plan would be disapproved for failure to establish a disbursement unit for child support payments, but the State had submitted, by April 1, 2000, a corrective compliance plan acceptable to the Secretary, then the Secretary shall not disapprove the State plan for spousal and child support (but the amount otherwise payable to the State will be reduced as a penalty).

The Act also required the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Resources, to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of lowering the threshold amount of an individual's support arrearage, from \$5,000 to \$2,500, before the Secretary of State must refuse to issue a passport to such an individual.

P.L. 106-169, the **Foster Care Independence Act of 1999**, narrowed the hold harmless provision for State share distribution of collected child support.

1998 P.L. 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998** (CSPIA), generally provided for an alternative penalty procedure for States that fail to meet Federal child support data processing requirements, and it reformed Federal incentive payments for effective child support performance. The law also required the creation of a Medical Support Working Group to identify any impediments to effective enforcement of medical support and to recommend appropriate remedies. [The Medical Support Working Group's report was issued in August of 2000.].

P.L. 105-306 included technical amendments to CSPIA that reduced, by 20%, the penalty for State failure to meet the deadline for compliance with child support data processing and information retrieval requirements. This law also amended the effective date for State enactment of certain medical support requirements.

P.L. 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act**, established felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.

Public Law 105-200, the **Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998**, provides penalties for failure to meet data processing requirements, reforms incentive payments, and provides penalties for violating inter-jurisdictional adoption requirements. Incentive payments are based on paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collected, cases paying past due support, and cost effectiveness and on a percentage of collections. Incentive payments must be reinvested in the state's child support program.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

Public Law 105-187, the **Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998**, establishes felony violations for the willful failure to pay legal child support obligations in interstate cases.

- 1997** P.L. 105-33, the **Balanced Budget Act of 1997**, made a number of amendments to the Social Security Act, including creating the Children's Health Insurance Program in Title XXI to help provide medical coverage to children of working poor families, who are not eligible for private health insurance and who are earning too much to receive Medicaid. The Balanced Budget Act also amended section 454 of the Social Security Act regarding cooperation/good cause, and the FPLS language in section 453 to clarify the authority permitting certain re-disclosures of wage and claim information. Also, this Act authorized, for the first time, the direct funding of Tribal support programs, with Congress giving OCSE greater flexibility in providing direct funding for such programs and requiring OCSE to promulgate regulations before issuing grants directly to Tribes.
- P.L. 105-34, the **Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997**, amended the Social Security Act by requiring, beginning October 1, 1999, that the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders include the names and Social Security Numbers of children on whose behalf child support is owed, and that such information also be included in State case registries. Furthermore, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have access to the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders for the purpose of administering the tax provisions that grant tax benefits based on support or residence of a child.
- P.L. 105-89, the **Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997**, made the Federal Parent Locator Service available to child welfare services for enforcement of custody and support orders.
- 1996** Title III of the **Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)** of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) abolished Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Each state must operate a **Title IV-D child support program** to be eligible for TANF funds. States had to comply with numerous changes in child support services.
- 1995** Public Law 104-35 extends the deadline two years for states to have an automated data processing and information retrieval system. The 90 percent match was not extended.
- 1994** Public Law 103-432, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1994**, requires states to periodically report debtor parents to consumer reporting agencies.
- Public Law 103-403, the **Small Business Administration Amendments of 1994**, renders delinquent child support payers ineligible for small business loans.
- Public Law 103-394, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994**, does not stay a paternity, child support or alimony proceeding. Child support and alimony are made priority claims.
- Public Law 103-383, the **Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act**, requires states to enforce other states administrative and court orders.
- 1993** Public Law 103-66, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993**, required states to establish paternity on 75 percent of the children in their caseload instead of 50 percent. States had to adopt civil procedures for voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. The law also required states to adopt laws to ensure the medical compliance in orders.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 1992** Public Law 102-537, the **Ted Weiss Child Support Enforcement Act of 1992**, amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act to include child support delinquencies in credit reporting.
- Public Law 102-521, the **Child Support Recovery Act of 1992**, imposed a federal criminal penalty for the willful failure to pay child support in interstate cases.
- 1990** Public Law 101-508, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990**, permanently extended the federal provision for IRS tax refund offsets for child and spousal support.
- 1989** Public Law 101-239, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989**, made permanent the requirement that Medicaid continue for four months after termination from AFDC.
- 1988** Public Law 100-485, the **Family Support Act of 1988**, emphasized the duties of parents to work and support their children, underscoring the importance of child support as the first line of defense against welfare dependence. States were required to: 1) develop mandatory support guidelines; 2) meet paternity standards; 3) respond to requests for services within specified time periods; 5) develop an automated tracking system; 6) provide immediate wage withholding; 8) have parents furnish Social Security number when a birth certificate is issued; and 9) notify AFDC recipients of monthly collections.
- 1987** Public Law 100-203, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987**, required states to provide services to families with an absent parent who receives Medicaid and have them assign their support rights to the state.
- 1986** Public Law 99-509, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986**, included an amendment that prohibited retroactive modification of child support awards.
- 1984** Public Law 98-378, the **Child Support Amendments of 1984**, expanded federal oversight to increase uniformity among states. States were required to enact statutes to improve enforcement. Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rates were adjusted to encourage reliance on performance-based incentives. Audit provisions were altered to evaluate a state's effectiveness. States were required to improve their interstate enforcement. States were mandated to provide equal services for AFDC and non-AFDC families alike.
- Public Law 98-369, the **Tax Reform Act of 1984**, included two tax provisions for alimony and child support.
- 1982** Public Law 97-253, the **Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982**, allowed access to information obtained under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.
- Public Law 97-252, the **Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act**, authorized military retirement or retainer pay to be treated as property.
- Public Law 97-248, the **Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982**, included several provisions affecting IV-D, including reducing the FFP and incentives. In addition, Congress repealed the mandatory non-AFDC collection fee retroactive to 1981, making it an option. States were allowed to collect spousal support for non-AFDC cases. Military personnel were required to make allotments from their pay if delinquent.

Appendix 7 Child Support Federal Legislative History

- 1981** Public Law 97-35, the **Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981**, amended IV-D in five ways: 1) IRS was authorized to withhold tax refunds for delinquent child support; 2) IV-D agencies were required to collect spousal support for AFDC families; 3) IV-D agencies were required to collect fees from parents delinquent in child support; 4) obligations assigned to the state were no longer dischargeable in bankruptcy proceedings; and 5) states were required to withhold a portion of unemployment for delinquent support.
- 1980** Public Law 96-272, the **Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980**, amended the Social Security Act as follows: 1) FFP for non-AFDC was made permanent; 2) states could receive incentives on interstate AFDC collections; and 3) states had to claim expenditures within two years.
- Public Law 96-265, the **Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980**, increased federal matching funds to 90 percent for automated systems. Matching funds were made available for court staff. IRS was authorized to collect arrearages for non-AFDC families. IV-D agencies were allowed access to wage data.
- 1978** Public Law 95-598, the **Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978**, repealed section 456(b) of the Social Security Act (42 USC §656(b)), which had barred the discharge in bankruptcy of assigned child support arrears. (Public Law 97-35 in 1981 restored this section.)
- 1977** Public Law 95-142, the **Medicare-Medicaid Antifraud and Abuse Amendments of 1977**, enabled states to require Medicaid applicants to assign the state their rights to medical support. Incentives were made for states securing collections on behalf of other states.
- Public Law 95-30 amended section 454 of the Social Security Act, including garnishment of federal employees, bonding employees who handle cash and changing incentive rates.
- 1976** Public Law 94-566 required state employment agencies to provide addresses of obligated parents to state child support agencies.
- 1974** Public Law 93-647, the **Social Security Amendments of 1974**, created **Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the child support program**. The program was designed for cost recovery of state and federal outlays on public assistance and for cost avoidance to help families leave welfare and to help families avoid turning to public assistance.
- 1967** Public Law 90-248, the **Social Security Amendments of 1967**, allowed states access to IRS for addresses of obligated parents. Each state was required to establish a single child support unit for AFDC children. States were required to work cooperatively.
- 1965** Public Law 89-97, the **Social Security Amendments of 1965**, allowed welfare agencies to obtain addresses and employers of obligated parents from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
- 1950** Public Law 81-734, the **Social Security Act Amendments of 1950**, added section 402(a)(11) to the Social Security Act (42 USC 602(a)(11)). The law required state welfare agencies to notify law enforcement officials when providing AFDC to a child. The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) was approved.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month, July 1995 – June 2005

June 2005

1. EJAS system is modified to record actual hours of work participation replacing the time-block model in use.

March 2005

1. Columbia Legal Services (CLS) is verbally upheld in WASHCAP lawsuit. Emergency rule filing is rendered void by Superior Court and Department is directed to restore benefits to WASHCAP class of recipients for period of January 1, 2005 through March 22, 2005.

February 2005

1. DSHS is sued by Columbia Legal Services (CLS) over WASHCAP emergency rule filing. CLS asserts that the Department did not have sufficient justification to file an emergency rule change.

January 2005

1. WASHCAP rules are amended by emergency adoption to maintain cost-neutrality as required by FNS. Changes are:
 - a. The benefit calculation uses the limited utility allowance (LUA) instead of the standard utility allowance (SUA).
 - b. The opt-out rule is changed to allow people to opt-out of the program based on their shelter expenses or if they make the request prior to January 1, 2005. The provision to opt-out when Basic Food benefits would be greater than WASHCAP benefits is removed.

October 2004

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.
2. Simplified reporting changes go into effect for cash, medical and Basic Food. Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 54, Laws of 2004) requires the Department to implement simplified reporting for the Basic Food program beginning October 2004.

July 2004

1. New maximum child care subsidy rates for Spokane County in effect until July, 2005.
2. Basic Food eligibility restrictions for persons convicted of a drug-related felony are removed as mandated by Senate Bill 6411 (Chapter 24, Laws of 2004). The fleeing felons provisions still apply to Basic Food.

May 2004

1. Categorical Eligibility (CE) is expanded to eliminate resource requirements for most Basic Food applicants and recipients. Changes in federal regulations now allow states to use non-cash services paid for with Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to make people categorically eligible for Basic Food. Assistance Units (AU) that are categorically eligible for Basic Food do not have to meet the resource or net income requirement for Basic Food.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- a. Households that currently have CE status will not be affected by the change. Most AUs who meet *any* of the following criteria are categorically eligible:
 - (1) An AU where all persons receive General Assistance (GA), Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
 - (2) An AU where any person receives TANF, State Family Assistance, or Diversion Cash Assistance;
or
 - (3) AUs that meet the gross income limit for Basic Food.
 - b. Circumstances when a household that meets CE criteria cannot be categorically eligible for Basic Food include:
 - (1) The head of household of the Basic Food AU failed to meet work requirements;
 - (2) Anyone in the AU is disqualified for an Intentional Program Violation (IPV); or
 - (3) Anyone in the AU is a disqualified drug-felon (*through 6/30/04*).
 - c. Households that meet the new CE requirements do not have to meet the resource or net income limits for Basic Food. However, CE households will still have to meet other Basic Food eligibility requirements.
 - d. A person who is ineligible for Basic Food for a reason other than income or resources will not be made eligible due to the AU's CE status. An example of this is an ineligible fleeing felon.
2. Changes to sanction policies go into effect. The graduated three-level process is replaced by a single process. When a WorkFirst recipient refuses to engage in work and work activities, a penalty equal to the greater of either 40% or the non-compliant person's pro-rata share is deducted from the grant and the grant is sent to a protective payee until the sanction is lifted.
 3. Revised WACs for WCCC filed.

April 2004

1. AREN payment policy is revised to allow multiple payments within a 12-month period but are capped at a total of \$750. Exception to rules are still granted at state-office level and must be related to health and safety.
2. New background checks not needed for WCCC when the results are less than 90 days old and the BCCU letter stated "No Record".

January 2004

1. Changes to WorkFirst Post-60-Month policies take effect:
 - a. "Playing by the Rules" is changed to "Full-Time Participation": after 60 months, participation consists of working or preparing for work full-time (including Community Jobs, pre-approved educational/training activities, or a combination of work-related activities); barrier removal activities will be approved only in addition to full-time preparation if the client is considered to be "playing by the rules."
 - b. Temporary Hardship Exemption: Clients who have reached 60 months on TANF and beyond who are unable to participate in full-time work-related activities may meet the criteria for a TANF Hardship Extension and be exempt from participation. The criteria for a hardship extension approval are based on verification of the issue, severity, duration, and impact on client's ability to function in the workplace.
 - c. Changes to Child SafetyNet (CSN): clients have the opportunity to return to full-time participation and full grant status, but must fully participate for 12 weeks before the CSN status is lifted.
2. Need Standards for Cash Assistance are updated to reflect annual cost-of-living adjustments.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

December 2003

1. Changes to Basic Food eligibility requirements for strikers and those attending institution of higher education at least half-time go into effect:
 - a. Striker eligibility—the definition of strike now includes expiration of a collective bargaining agreement and eligibility is determined using the greater of the striker's income before the strike or the striker's current income.
 - b. Student eligibility—for students attending an institute of higher education, employment for 20 hours a week must be *paid employment*; self-employed students can be eligible if they work at least 20 hours a week and earn at least as much as they would earn working 20 hours a week at the federal minimum wage; students must be responsible for *more than half* of a dependent's care; and a student is eligible for Basic Food based entirely on work study, only while they are working and receiving money through the work study program.

November 2003

1. Changes to client reporting requirements, verification, and interview requirements for the Basic Food program go into effect:
 - a. Change Reporting/Income Budgeting—the threshold for reporting changes in unearned income increased from \$25 to \$50; job changes only need to be reported if there is a change in income; and changes in income that are expected to last at least 1 month beyond the date reported require an adjustment to the AU income estimate.
 - b. Verification—clients no longer need to verify income when the change is \$50 or less; medical expenses if they have changed by \$25 or less; and unchanged child support paid to someone outside the AU.
 - c. Interview Requirements—clients can have a telephone interview if they are trouble attending an in-office interview; interviews are required at initial application and every 12 months; and staff can use a desk review if the AU had an interview within the last 12 months.
2. SSI recipients who are blind or age 65 and older, begin receiving State Supplemental Payments (SSP). These two groups of SSI recipients increase the number receiving the ESA SSP to about 30,000.

October 2003

1. Annual updates to Basic Food income standards, maximum benefit amounts, standard deduction, and maximum shelter standard go into effect.

September 2003

1. ESSB 2252 changes the burden of proof from the department to the recipient for continuing GA benefits based on incapacity.

August 2003

1. Client monthly co-pay for WTAP participation increases from \$4 to \$8.

July 2003

1. Post-employment services for post-TANF families are reduced from 24 months to 12 months.
2. Support services changes:
 - a. Services for post-TANF families are reduced from 12 months to 6 months;

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- b. Car repairs are reduced from \$500 to \$250 per year;
 - c. Clothing payments are reduced from \$200 to \$75 per year;
 - d. Liability insurance no longer available except via ETR; and
 - e. ESD no longer authorizes support services for relocation, diapers, or personal hygiene (this is only done by DSHS and OTED).
3. Discontinued employment supports paid for by GA program funds, known as the WorkPlus program. This use of program funds was authorized by the legislature in July 2001.
 4. Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM), a component of WTAP, becomes effective. DSHS begins development of an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.

June 2003

1. WTAP rate changes go into effect limiting the amount a telephone company can be reimbursed out of the WTAP fund for monthly services to a maximum of \$19.
2. Completed background checks required for in-home and relative providers prior to start date of subsidy payments, ending the practice of backdating benefits to the date that the original request was received upon approval through the background check process.

May 2003

1. Substitute House Bill (SHB) 1624 is signed into law on May 7 permanently authorizing the Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) which was scheduled to expire on June 30. In addition to permanently authorizing the WTAP program, effective July 1 the program is expanded to include Community Service Voice Mail (CSVM) as a component. DSHS is directed to enter into an agreement with the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development to provide a portion of the WTAP budget for operation of CSVM which will provide homeless individuals with a community service voice mail box.
2. AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are reinstated on a limited basis and must be approved at the state-office level. Only those relating to health and safety are granted.

April 2003

1. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, P.L. 107-171, restores federal food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants. Beginning in April, these families begin receiving federal Food Stamp benefits and no longer receive state-funded Food Assistance benefits (formerly known as FAP).
2. Community and Technical colleges no longer eligible for an enhanced rate for consumers who are enrolled in the Families-That-Work program or at Extended Hour Care sites.

March 2003

1. The Working Connections Child Care (WCCC) co-pay increases by \$25 for families with co-payments of \$25 or more.
2. Elimination of the Non-Standard Bonus for care prior to 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., and weekends.

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February 2003

1. The Early Exit Bonus (sometimes called the transitional work expense) is eliminated. The second early exit bonus of \$500 can only be authorized for persons who received their first \$500 payment on or before 1/31/2003.
2. AREN payments are reduced from \$1,500 to \$750 per 12-month period and all AREN payments based on Exception to Rule (ETR) are eliminated.

January 2003

1. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) COLA increases by 1.4%.

October 2002

1. Replaced the \$134 standard deduction for food assistance to a tiered deduction based on the number of individuals in the food assistance household. The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) requires that this standard be adjusted each year. No households receive a deduction less than \$134.
2. Expanded eligibility for federal food stamp benefits to blind or disabled immigrants who receive disability-related cash or medical benefits. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
3. Changed the countable resource limit for food assistance households that include a disabled individual from \$2,000 to \$3,000. This change was required under P.L. 107-171.
4. Implemented annual adjustment to multiple standards for food assistance for FFY 2003. The following standards were updated: Gross income limit, net income limit, maximum allotment, utility allowances, and the maximum shelter excess shelter deduction.
5. Removed exemption of all homeless individuals from Able Bodied Adult Without Dependent (ABAWD) Food Stamp Employment & Training Program requirements. Homeless clients must meet requirements or be exempt for a reason other than homelessness.
6. Adopted food assistance treatment of time-loss income as unearned income for cash to make policy consistent in both programs. Time-loss benefits were counted as earned income for cash in certain situations.
7. Department assumed state administration of SSI State Supplement Program. This program was previously administered by Social Security Administration. The state legislature mandated that the department assume administration of this program to reduce the administrative costs of the program.

August 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented TANF time limit extensions in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies: The Employment Security Department, Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges and tribal governments. ESA conducts case staffings and extends benefits for families who need more than sixty months of TANF cash aid due to age, disability or inability to become self-sufficient. Parents who refuse to participate in WorkFirst after 60 months on TANF do not receive money. To ensure that children are not penalized for their parents' choices, ESA provides Child SafetyNet Payments to a third party contractor to pay rent, utilities, and items for the children in the home.
2. Economic Services Administration (ESA) implemented the WorkFirst Improvement Initiative in conjunction with the WorkFirst partner agencies and tribes. The initiative increases accountability for clients and staff

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ensuring active engagement and progression through full-time participation requirements, close monitoring, daily sign-in at job search activities, a strengthened sanction policy, and monthly reporting by contractors.

3. Implemented graduated sanctions for TANF/SFA clients who fail to participate in WorkFirst activities without good cause. Clients graduate to the next sanction level by remaining in sanction status or by returning to sanction status. After three months of sanction, it takes four weeks (instead of two) to cure the sanction. WorkFirst sanctions have three levels:
 - a. remove the person(s) share of the grant;
 - b. the reduced grant in the 1st-level sanction will be sent to a protective payee every month until the client cooperates and leaves sanction status; and
 - c. the grant is reduced by the person(s) share or forty percent, whichever is more.The grant continues to be sent to a protective payee until the client participates in WorkFirst activities.

July 2002

1. Restricted eligibility for the SSI State Supplement program to SSI recipients who have an ineligible spouse based on Social Security Administration (SSA) criteria and individuals who SSA considers as Mandatory Income Level (MIL) clients. Beginning July 1, 2002, ESA pays about 5,200 people an SSP. About 100,000 SSI recipients payments ended June 30, 2002. The current SSP amount for an individual with an ineligible spouse is \$70 per month. MIL recipients payments vary based upon the amount of the payment they received in January 1974 when states converted from state programs for the aged, blind, and disabled to the Federal SSI program. MIL rates vary between \$0.74 and \$199.50 per month.
2. Change in required background checks to include any individuals sixteen years of age or older who are residing with a provider when child care occurs outside of the WCCC child's home.

June 2002

1. With the passing of HB-1144, a one-time exemption from full-time participation is allowed in the WorkFirst program. Recipients who have a child between the ages of four months and 12-months may be exempt only once from full-time participation, however, part-time participation is required, up to 20 hours, until the child reaches 12 months. Full-time participation is required with each subsequent child.
2. Adopted criteria for extending eligibility for TANF/SFA clients beyond the 60-month limit established under PRWORA.
 - a. The following individuals are exempt from participating in WorkFirst activities:
 - (1) older caretaker relatives;
 - (2) adults with chronic and severe disability including facilitated applicants for SSI or other federal disability benefits;
 - (3) clients caring for a child with special needs; and
 - (4) clients caring for an adult with disabilities.
 - b. The following adults are extended beyond the 60-month time limit:
 - (1) those participating in WorkFirst activities;
 - (2) those that were impacted by family violence and are participating in approved family violence activities;
 - (3) those resolving barriers to employment; and
 - (4) those caring for an infant less than four months old.
 - c. Families beyond the 60-month limit where the adults are not participating in WorkFirst activities receive a child safety net payment for only the children's needs. The department assigns a protective payee to manage these benefits.

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May 2002

1. Adopted policy of using Kelly Blue Book online as the only source to determine a vehicle's value when determining resource eligibility for cash or food assistance benefits. Clients retain right to provide information from other sources if they disagree with the value of the vehicle.

April 2002

1. Decreased the income eligibility level for Working Connections Child Care Program (WCCC) from 225% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) to 200%.
2. A family's portion of the child care cost or co-payment also changed. For family income from 0 to 82% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$10 to \$15 per month. Families with income over 82% through 137.5% of the FPL, the co-payment increased from \$20 to \$25 per month. Families with income over 137.5% to 200% of the FPL experienced a \$5 per month increase in co-payment following the application of the co-payment formula. The WCCC program grew beyond expectations causing a budget shortfall. The changes were implemented in an attempt to reduce the deficit.

March 2002

1. Migrated the JAS system to a web enabled system called e-JAS. E-JAS provides a 24/7 interactive and collaborative online case management tool that integrates employability screening, evaluation, assessment, case staffing, referrals, case notes, information exchange, support services payments and caseload/management reporting functions for the WorkFirst, Food Stamps Employment and Training, Teen parent barrier removal and Protective Payee programs. E-JAS users expand from two state agencies (DSHS) Community Services Division staff (Case Managers, Social Workers and supervisors) and Employment Security Department Counselors) to include the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges WorkFirst staff, Office of Trade and Economic Development Community Jobs partners, Contractors and Tribal Staff.
2. Legislative direction of the State Supplemental Payment (SSP) program changed when about \$21.3 million of the original \$28.9 million maintenance of effort (MOE) was transferred to the Division of Developmental Disabilities (DDD), leaving the Economic Services Administration with approximately \$7.6 million for SSP. The final budget bill included specific language regarding how the State should distribute SSP and who would receive payments. Within this change, the Legislature directed ESA to pay SSP to Mandatory Income Level (MIL) (a small number of people who have been receiving SSI continuously since 1974) and SSI recipients with a spouse ineligible for SSI benefits.

February 2002

1. Implemented new federal regulations replacing income received under Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) income with the new Workforce Investment Act (WIA). WIA income is treated the same as JTPA income.
2. Implemented new rules regarding the earned income of a child. For food assistance and medical programs for families, children, and pregnant women, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school, age seventeen or younger, not married, and not emancipated. For cash assistance, we do not count the earnings of a child if the child is in school and meets the age and attendance requirements to be considered a dependent child.

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January 2002

1. Economic Services Administration implemented three No Wrong Door (NWD) start-up sites to provide a seamless access system for clients receiving services from multiple DSHS administrations and community based organizations. NWD integrates services through coordinated agency efforts and a single decision point. The start-up sites include one primary site in Seattle, and two volunteer sites in Puyallup and Spokane. All sites focus on long-term TANF recipients (30-60 months on TANF). ESA will begin expanding NWD to be incorporated into all community services offices by November 2003.
2. Implemented new federal regulations regarding Assistance Unit (AU) composition for Food Stamps. "Spouse" is now defined as a husband or wife through a legally recognized marriage. We no longer consider unmarried people as spouses when they present themselves to the community as married. Ineligible ABAWDs are now considered ineligible AU members instead of non-household members. Live-in attendants are now optional members of the AU.
3. Child care subsidy rates are set at the 58th percentile of the 2000 Market Rate Survey.

December 2001

1. Washington State Combined Application Project (WASHCAP) implemented on a statewide basis. WASHCAP is a 5-year demonstration project approved by FNS and partnered with SSA.
 - a. Clients must be:
 - (1) eligible for SSI money;
 - (2) at least age 18;
 - (3) unemployed; and
 - (4) living alone or purchasing and preparing food separately from others in the household.
 - b. Client benefits:
 - (1) the SSI application and interview with SSA acts as the application and interview for WASHCAP food assistance;
 - (2) twenty-four month food assistance certification periods;
 - (3) recertified by SSA when SSI is re-determined;
 - (4) all changes are reported to SSA;
 - (5) SSA notifies DSHS of client changes via the State Data Exchange System in an overnight reporting process.

Program administration is easier than the regular food assistance program because of automatic opening and closing features programmed into the ACES system and triggered by the SDX system.

2. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamp regarding the treatment of the income and resources of certain ineligible members. For drug-related and fleeing felons, we count all of the client's income, expenses, and resources to the eligible members of the AU. For ineligible ABAWDs, ineligible aliens, and clients ineligible for not providing their social security numbers, we count all of the client's resources, and count a prorated share of the client's income and expenses.

October 2001

1. Implemented a new standard deduction for households with self-employment income. These households are automatically eligible to receive a business expense deduction of \$100. If the household has expenses greater than \$100, they must itemize and verify these expenses to receive a deduction equal to their expenses.

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August 2001

1. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recoupment of overpayments. With this change: administrative overpayments will be collected through an automatic allotment reduction equal to the greater of 10% of the allotment or \$10 per month; households not currently receiving food assistance will not have an overpayment established if the claim is less than \$125 unless discovered through federal quality control review; and all overpayments must be established (or disposed of) no later than the last day of the calendar quarter after the quarter in which the overpayment was discovered.
2. Added flexibility to interview requirements for all programs. A face-to-face interview is only required once every 12 months. This face-to-face requirement can be waived if the household is applying for medical only or if they meet hardship criteria.
3. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps regarding the recertification process. Households now have up to 30 days after their certification period ends to complete the recertification process. Benefits may be prorated in the first month of the new certification period if the household is late in reapplying for benefits.
4. Implemented new federal regulations for Food Stamps that exclude any vehicle that has an equity value less than \$1,500.

July 2001

1. The Division of Child Care and Early Learning (DCCEL) is created in ESA, and Teen Parent, Homeless, and Seasonal

March 2001

1. In settlement of the *Hagen v. DSHS* lawsuit, the Department uses TANF funds for the costs of providing income assistance to children living with adults who are standing in *loco parentis*. Under Washington state law, children living with adults who stand in *loco parentis* constitute eligible families for the purpose of TANF assistance.

October 2000

1. Economic Services Administration (the Division of Child Care and Early Learning) began the first set of contracts with community organizations providing after-school, evening, and weekend program for middle school children whose parents are working or in training with the goal of reducing the number of teen parents.

August 2000

1. Expanded categorical eligibility for Food Stamps to include households that lose eligibility for TANF due to excess earnings (for 24 months after grant termination) and households that receive Diversion Cash Assistance (month of receipt and following 3 months). For these cases, categorical eligibility means that the household is exempt from the Food Stamp gross income test (130% of Federal Poverty Level) and Food Stamp resource standards.
2. Restricted eligibility for Additional Requirements – Emergent Needs (TANF, SFA and RCA) to:
 - a. require that family must be eligible for ongoing grant;
 - b. cap benefits at \$1,500; and
 - c. limit eligibility to once every 12 months.

These policy changes were implemented to control AREN program expenditures.

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July 2000

1. Began using TANF funds for children living with legal guardians (GA-H program) to comply with proviso in 1999 budget bill. GA-H program is folded into the TANF program and ceases to exist as a separate program.
2. Effective July 14, aliens who are Permanently Residing (in the USA) Under Color of Law (PRUCOL) are eligible for the state-funded food assistance program (FAP).

June 2000

1. Increased employment and training requirements for Food Stamp recipients who are able-bodied without dependents (ABAWD). Enhanced tracking mechanisms were implemented to better monitor each of these clients' job search progress.
2. Implemented changes in federal law that ensure asylees receive refugee cash aid and medical assistance for up to eight months from the date their application for asylum is granted. (Formerly, the eight months of aid were reduced by months of pending asylee status.)

May 2000

1. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended, between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999. The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.
2. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is implemented statewide. Clients who have a bank account now have the option of having their monthly cash assistance benefits deposited directly into their account.

April 2000

1. Virtual Integrated Employability Worksheet (VIEW) is created and implemented. VIEW is a TANF screening and evaluation system for WorkFirst case managers to use to identify and document WorkFirst clients' barriers to employment and to make appropriate referrals for services.
2. A new medical coverage group, Family Medical Project, is promoted in ACES. Individuals who were terminated from TANF cash assistance from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following cash termination are reinstated as of May 1, 2000.

March 2000

1. TANF Early Exit Bonuses implemented (Bonuses are a once-in-a-lifetime \$1,000 support service payment to employed TANF clients, with low cash grants, who voluntarily exit TANF). The bonus is paid to cover work expenses and allow clients to "bank" months of TANF use for times of greater need.

January 2000

1. TANF intensive services implemented statewide.
2. Implemented "prospective" income budgeting policy for cash and food assistance. Eligibility is now determined based on anticipated income, rather than income received in past months ("retrospective" budgeting).
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increases benefits by 2.4%.

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4. Overpayments occurring due to reconciliation of retrospectively budgeted income eliminated.
5. Change in upper limit for eligibility for child care subsidies to 225% of Federal Poverty level (unadjusted) from 175% of Federal Poverty level (adjusted).
6. Reduction in co-payment formula for families using subsidized child care, particularly those with income over 135% Federal Poverty Level (unadjusted).

November 1999

1. Authorize an overall child care eligibility increase to families with gross incomes at or below 225% of the Federal Poverty Level.
2. Begin phasing in the intensive services model, which provides DSHS social worker assessments, collaboratively developed Individual Responsibility Plans (IRP) and bundled services for the harder-to-employ. The model requires more frequent use of employability evaluations to determine which participants might benefit from intensive services.
3. Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) implemented statewide. Cash and food assistance benefits are now issued using the Quest card.

October 1999

1. Implement Limited English Proficiency (LEP) pathway statewide (i.e., Phase 2).
2. Change the participation report in the JAS management information system to collect more information about those who are receiving alternative services and redefine what counts as participating in the WorkFirst program.
3. Implemented the Children with Special Needs Initiative statewide (i.e., Phase 2).

September 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot site at the King Eastside CSO.
2. Division of Child Support (DCS) awarded federal grant to develop Internet-based lien registry. State and local government agencies and private businesses will be able to check if a claimant owes a child support debt and can voluntarily notify DCS.

August 1999

1. Deprivation due to absence, incapacity, death, or unemployment of a parent is eliminated by ESB 5798, effective July 25. Associated qualifying parent requirements are eliminated.
2. The 185% of Need test is eliminated.
3. The Striker provision (a person on strike on the last day of the month is retroactively ineligible to the first of the month and an overpayment established) is eliminated.
4. Simplified the guidelines for support services and increased the upper limit for how much support services a client can receive.
5. Implemented Phase I of the WorkFirst Children with Special Needs Initiative (phasing in services for WorkFirst clients raising children with special needs).
6. Expanded age limits for children receiving TANF/SFA/GAH based on school participation.

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7. Expanded SFA eligibility to pregnant women who are ineligible for TANF due to a conviction for a drug-related felony or misrepresentation of residence.
8. ESA field staff began an audit of all TANF cash terminations to determine if medical benefits should continue. An agreement was reached between MAA and Columbia Legal Services to reinstate medical benefits to individuals who exited TANF from 8/1/97 through 8/31/99 and were not authorized medical benefits the month following termination of their cash assistance was terminated. In addition to audits, several enhancements to the Automated Client Eligibility System (ACES) were initiated to ensure clients eligible for continued medical benefits receive them.

July 1999

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.00.
2. State law changes WorkFirst participation exemption criteria from parents with a child under 12 months of age to parents with a child under three months of age. Establishes the Pregnancy-to-Employment pathway to meet the parenting and employment needs of parents with infants, who are no longer exempt from WorkFirst participation, and former GA-S participants, who have been moved into the TANF program.
3. CEAP funds transferred to the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development (DCTED) as part of a plan to deal with homeless issues and settle the "Homeless Lawsuit". Limited CEAP eligibility to clients who are not eligible for any other cash assistance program.
4. Removed cap for Additional Requirements-Emergent Need (AREN) payments.
5. TANF eligibility review cycle decreased from twelve to six months in order to transition cases to Prospective Budgeting.
6. Expanded Family Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility to non-citizens who are legally admitted into the country in order to escape domestic violence.
7. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project completed.
8. Working Connections Child Care begins requiring criminal background check for exempt providers, i.e., providers that either provide child care for a child in the child's own home or are a close relative of the child.

June 1999

1. Phase I implementation of Children with Special Needs Initiative.
2. Working Connections Automated Program (WCAP) pilot begins.
3. Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) begins in Region 1.
4. Implement SSA on-line Access (SOLQ) statewide through ACES.
5. Implement the Community Jobs Program statewide and change the earnings disregard from 20% to 50%.

May 1999

1. Face-to-face contact with WorkFirst participants in sanction status for more than three months now required.
2. Region 5 SSI Facilitation Project starts, looking at long-term GAU cases and testing ways of shortening the time between GAU approval and the filing of the SSI application.
3. First phase of LEP Pathway contracts become effective.
4. GA-S clients are folded into the WorkFirst program and become subject to TANF 60-month time limit and work requirements.
5. Established the requirements for post-employment services in the Washington Administrative Code.

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6. Changed hourly requirements for college work study (from 20 to 16 hours a week) for a deferral from job search.
7. Clarified that mandatory WorkFirst participants may be required to participate for up to 40 hours a week in working, looking for work or preparing for work in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC).
8. On May 1, the Family Medical Project initiative began (to reinstate clients who lost benefits when their cash grant ended between August 1, 1997 and August 31, 1999). The Centralized Medical Unit in Seattle is operational.

April 1999

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project adds pilot sites at the Vancouver and Spokane Southwest CSOs.

March 1999

1. Project Access pilot started in King County. Using a \$36,000 grant from Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), providing community services voice-mail to the homeless and local telephone service in community service sites such as shelters and food distribution centers.
2. "Most Wanted" Internet website began posting photos of selected persons owing child support debt.

February 1999

1. Established the Re-employ Washington Workers program, administered by the Employment Security Department. The program offers enhanced job search activities and bonuses for early re-employment to non-TANF, low-income families.

January 1999

1. Washington State Minimum Wage increased to \$5.70 per hour.
2. Changed eligibility for the community jobs program to pay for actual number of hours worked with a 20% earnings disregard and to screen out fewer clients from the program.
3. SSI/SSA cost of living adjustment (COLA) increased benefits by 1.3%.

November 1998

1. Based on a change in federal law, expanded eligibility for federal Food Stamps to certain minor, elderly, or disabled non-citizens.

October 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe.

September 1998

1. Finalized the Tribal TANF agreement with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe.
2. Authorized an overall child care rate increase.

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3. Established special rates for non-standard hour child care.
4. Authorized a \$250 one-time bonus for licensed child care providers who agree to provide infant care.

July 1998

1. Legislature renews authorization for Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) for five years (through June 30, 2003).
2. Fleeing felon disqualification applied to General Assistance programs. Person is not eligible for General Assistance benefits for any month in which they are fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony or for breaking a condition of probation or parole.

April 1998

1. Complete phase-in of the Integrated Child Care System.

March 1998

1. Washington Telephone Assistance Program (WTAP) client threshold is reduced from \$9.25 to \$7.00.

February 1998

1. Due to a court injunction, stopped enforcing the residency requirement (grant payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months) for non-immigrants.

November 1997

1. Residency requirements go into effect for those applying for WorkFirst. Payment to be made at the previous state of residence level for the first twelve months
2. WorkFirst Individual Responsibility Plan implemented.
3. TANF recipients are allowed to establish "Individual Development Accounts."
4. Diversion Cash Assistance (DCA) becomes available for TANF-eligible applicants.
5. Under the Consolidated Assistance Units rules, non-sibling children living with the same caretaker will be placed in the same assistance unit.
6. WorkFirst self-employment implemented.
7. Phase-in of four programs into the Integrated Child Care System begins.
8. Quality Assurance TANF data reporting requirements began.
9. Pilot program initiated to eliminate 100-hour rule for TANF applicants. Rule will be waived on an exception to policy basis for one year to determine fiscal impact.
10. Adult parent of teen parent's child ineligible for TANF if department determines living situation is inappropriate.
11. Child care subsidy rates set at 59th percentile of the 1996 Market Rate Survey.

October 1997

1. General Assistance Supported Employment Project begins in Region 4. The pilot project at the Belltown CSO is named Partnership with Adults for Community Enhancement (PACE). Recipients, sorted by

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physical impairments or mental disorder, are provided contracted job development and placement services and related work supports.

September 1997

1. As of September 1, certain legal immigrants are no longer eligible for federal food stamps. The state implemented the Food Assistance Program for eligible legal immigrants to receive state-funded food stamps. Eligibility and employment & training requirements are the same as for the federal food stamp program.
2. General Assistance-Unemployable Pilot (GAP) project in Region 3 ended.

August 1997

1. Changes to the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program were made to complete implementation of P. L. 104-193, the *Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA), requirements and to begin implementing state welfare reform legislation, the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (EHB 3901), signed into law in April. Changes include:
 - a. A five-year time limit for cash assistance;
 - b. Exemption of 50% of gross earned income from consideration when determining benefit level;
 - c. Elimination of establishment of overpayments due to retrospective budgeting;
 - d. Elimination of the 100% needs test;
 - e. Increased allowable equity of \$5,000 for a client's automobile;
 - f. Exemption of client savings accounts of up to \$3,000;
 - g. Pregnant Teen and Teen Parent requirements for education (teen must be pursuing high school completion or GED) go into effect;
 - h. Diversion Services provided directly or through referral to other agencies as an alternative to WorkFirst Cash Assistance;
 - i. A vehicle used to transport disabled individual is exempt without regard to value;
 - j. DCS non-cooperation sanction is replaced by 25% grant reduction penalty and determination of DCS non-cooperation to be made by the IV-D agency (under PRWORA, each state must operate a Title IV-D child support program to be eligible for TANF funds);
 - k. Eligibility review cycle extended from six to twelve months;
 - l. Disqualification for drug-related felony conviction modified to add an exception for clients who participate in or have completed treatment;
 - m. Temporary disqualification of caretaker relative for failure to make timely report of a child's absence from home;
 - k. Teen parent requirements for appropriate living situation are amended by state law to further restrict eligibility beyond TANF requirements, a living situation is not appropriate if a minor parent is under age 16 and resides with the adult parent of his/her child ("child rape" situations); and
 - l. Certain categories of aliens are denied TANF benefits.
2. State-funded cash aid, State Family Assistance (SFA), program for legal immigrants implemented.
3. AREN component of TANF is broadened so that clients no longer need an eviction or utility shut-off notice in order to qualify for a payment. Also, the AREN payment was no longer limited to the grant payment standard for the family size. Effect was to allow some clients with income (earned or unearned) that exceeded the grant standard to retain eligibility because of the increase in the need (e.g., the payment standard plus the amount requested for AREN).

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

July 1997

1. License suspension program (for noncustodial delinquent parents) for Child Support Enforcement implemented.
2. Quality Assurance began Phase I implementation of TANF payment accuracy evaluation.
3. 100-hour rule permanently eliminated for TANF recipients.

May 1997

1. Changes to the TANF program were made to continue implementation of P. L. 104-194 and requirements under existing state law. Changes include:
 - a. Disqualification periods for individuals convicted in state court of unlawful practices (welfare fraud);
 - b. Ten year disqualification for individuals convicted of misrepresenting residence to obtain assistance in two or more states; and
 - c. Lifetime disqualification for individuals convicted of drug-related felonies.

April 1997

1. Naturalization Facilitation for aged, blind or disabled SSI recipients at risk of losing SSI due to non-citizenship began.
2. On April 17, Governor Gary Locke signed into law the *Washington WorkFirst Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Act* (TANF) legislation (EHB-3901) which established the WorkFirst Program. This program replaces the Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. The STEP Waiver 48 of 60-Month Time Limit is repealed.

February 1997

1. An unmarried minor parent who does not reside in an appropriate living situation, as determined by the DSHS, is ineligible for TANF (implementation of the TANF requirements).

January 1997

1. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program on January 10 when the TANF State Plan was submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services. The following TANF program changes were implemented in January as a result of the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (P. L. 104-193) and existing state law that was no longer superseded by federal law:
 - a. Upon the request of a law enforcement officer, the DSHS will furnish the address of any TANF recipient who is a fugitive felon or probation or parole violator or has information that is necessary for the conduct of the officer's official duties.
 - b. Personal property of great sentimental value is exempt without regard to ceiling value.
 - c. Non-recurring lump sum income in the form of compensatory awards or related settlements that are not used to repair or replace damaged, destroyed or stolen property or to pay medical bills are treated as resources on the first of the month following receipt. Recipients may reduce the value of the award prior to the first of the month as long as the resource is not transferred for less than adequate consideration.

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Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

- For lump sums that are not compensatory awards or related settlements, that portion of the award equal to the difference between the \$1,000 non-exempt resource ceiling and the client's existing non-exempt resources will be considered exempt. If the remaining balance of the lump sum is:
- (1) Less than the payment standard, the amount will be deducted from the recipient's grant.
 - (2) In excess of one month's grant payment less than two month's payment, the recipient's grant will be suspended.
 - (3) In excess of two month's payment, the recipient is ineligible for two months and must reapply for assistance at the end of the period of ineligibility.
- d. Fleeing felons are ineligible for TANF. A person is no longer eligible if fleeing from the law to avoid prosecution or imprisonment or violating a condition of probation or parole.
2. The shelter deduction is increased from \$247 to \$250.
 3. The following Food Stamp Program changes are the result of the Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P. L. 104-193):
 - a. Children 21 years of age or younger living with a parent must be included in the food stamp household with the parent.
 - b. Fleeing felons are ineligible for the food stamp program. A person is no longer eligible for the food stamp program when fleeing from the law to avoid going to court or jail for a crime considered a felony and breaking a condition of parole or probation.
 - c. The 20% work expense deduction from earned income is eliminated when a household fails without good cause to report earnings in a timely manner resulting in an over issuance.
 - d. Immigrant eligibility changed so that many non-citizens who previously qualified do not qualify for food stamps. The following non-citizens are eligible:
 - (1) Immigrants residing in the United States who:
 - (A) Are veterans honorably discharged for reasons other than alienage,
 - (B) Are active duty personnel of the armed forces,
 - (C) Are spouses or unmarried dependents of these veterans or active duty personnel, or
 - (D) Have worked and earned money in 40 qualifying quarters.
 - (2) For five years after obtaining the designated alien status:
 - (A) Refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA),
 - (B) Asylees admitted under section 208 of the INA, or
 - (C) Aliens whose deportation has been withheld under section 243(h) of the INA.
 4. The energy disregard for cash grants was eliminated. In the past a part of the cash grant was disregarded as energy assistance. This amount is now being counted as income. The grant remains the same, but each cash assistance household will lose between \$25 and \$30 in food stamp benefits.
 5. Food stamp households that are late reapplying for food stamp benefits (after the certification period has expired), will have the food stamp benefits prorated from the date of application.
 6. Earnings of high school students age 18 and over will have their earnings counted as income when calculating food stamp benefits.
 7. Food stamp benefits will not increase when income is decreased because of failure to take an action required by a public assistance program.
 8. New penalties are required for the Food Stamp Employment and Training Program and for voluntary quit. They are:
 - a. One month for the first time and correct the violation,
 - b. Three months for the second time and correct the violation, and
 - c. Six months for the third time and correct the violation.
 9. Fraud penalties are stiffer. People who knowingly break a food stamp rule will be barred from the food stamp program for 12 months for the first offense and 24 months for the second offense.

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10. People who are found guilty of buying, selling or trading food stamps for illegal drugs will be barred for two years. People convicted of buying, selling or trading food stamps of \$500 or more are barred for life.
11. People who are found guilty of giving false information about their identity or where they live to get duplicate benefits will be barred for 10 years.
12. Able bodied adults with no dependents are eligible for food stamp benefits for no more than three months out of a 36 month period unless working or participating in a work program at least twenty hours a week, or participating in a Workfare program.
13. The definition of a homeless person is revised to limit homelessness to 90 days while temporarily residing in the home of another.
14. The homeless shelter standard is eliminated.
15. The SSI state supplement payment standards were increased when the state returned to the "payment level method" for determining the amount of the state supplement. This was done in anticipation of a drop in SSI case load due to 1996 Welfare Reform legislation. However, under *the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, most recipients will remain on SSI. Therefore, the state changed to the "Total Expenditure Method" for determining the state supplement amount.

November 1996

1. Governor Mike Lowry presented Washington's proposed Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) State Plan for public review and comment.
2. The ACES On-line Manuals System was implemented statewide. Policy and Procedural manuals as well as the ACES User Manual are now available electronically to all ACES users.

October 1996

1. The one-year General Assistance-Unemployable (GA-U) pilot (GAP) project begins. DIA and the Alderwood, Smokey Point, Sky Valley and Everett CSOs establish working agreements with community employment services agencies to test an inter-agency assessment tool and determine the services, time and costs needed to help long-term (recipient for six months or more and not suitable to apply for SSI) GA-U recipients become employable.
2. The vehicle resource limit for the food stamp program is raised from \$4,600 to \$4,650.
3. The standard deduction is frozen at \$134.

August 1996

1. On August 22, 1996 President Clinton signed the *Personal Responsibility & Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996* (PRWORA) into law. Title IV of the Social Security Act is re-written to repeal the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and replace it with the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The entitlement to public assistance is ended, states receive block grants and are given flexibility to design their own assistance programs. A five-year lifetime limit on receipt of public assistance is established along with stringent work participation requirements.

July 1996

1. Administration of most cases for persons receiving long term care services is transferred to Home and Community Services, Aging and Adult Services. General Assistance-Unemployable WAC is amended to waive the requirement for medical documentation to establish incapacity for these cases.

Appendix 8 Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

May 1996

1. The definition of student is expanded to include an adult student who has parental control of a child eleven years of age or under when neither the child's natural or adoptive or step-parent nor the adult's spouse resided in the household.
2. DSHS received waiver approval from Food and Consumer Services to eliminate the telephone interview for food stamp benefits at the time of the desk review for Aid for Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). A face-to-face interview is required every 12 months for the Food Stamp Program.
3. Added a new description to inaccessible resources. Resources are inaccessible if when sold, the resources would net the household less than one-half of the applicable resource limit.

March 1996

1. *Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996*, P. L. 104-121, provides for the termination of disability benefits to persons receiving Title II benefits when disability is based on drug addiction or alcoholism. Disability benefits are denied to any person filing for benefits based on drug addiction or alcoholism or whose case was adjudicated on or after March 29, 1996.

December 1995

1. Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is changed effective December 1, to allow AFDC recipient households the option of including or excluding the child of unmarried parents when the child is living with both parents. This change was made in response to the state court of appeals decision in *Sams v. DSHS*.
2. Unmarried, two-parent AFDC applicants are offered the opportunity to sign paternity affidavits at the time of financial interview. Those applicants choosing not to complete an affidavit are then referred to the Division of Child Support for paternity establishment.
3. The Food Stamp Standard Deduction is reduced from \$138 to \$134.
4. Implemented the *Garcia* decision from the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. An intentional program violation disqualification shall be implemented the first of the month following the date the person receives written notification of the Administrative Disqualification Hearing for both recipients and non-recipients.

October 1995

1. The Food Stamp Program changed as follows:
 - a. Thrifty Food Plan amounts and Basis of Issuance tables were increased.
 - b. Gross, net and 165% of Income Standards increased.
 - c. Standard deduction increased to \$138.
 - d. Homeless shelter deduction increased to \$143.
 - e. The maximum shelter deduction increased to \$247.
 - f. Standard Utility Allowance increased to \$220.
 - g. The Telephone Standard increased to \$29.
 - h. The vehicle fair market value limit increased to \$4,600.
2. Cooperation with Quality Control (QC) is made an eligibility factor for AFDC. AFDC grants must be terminated for families that refuse to cooperate in the Quality Control review process.
3. Refugees are eligible for extended Refugee Medical Assistance through the eighth month after entry into the United States, regardless of their Refugee Cash Assistance status.

Appendix 8

Major Changes in ESA Programs by Month

September 1995

1. Need standards for grant recipients are raised to reflect annual cost of living adjustment. AFDC grant Payment Standards remain unchanged and are now equal to 43.6% of the Need Standards.

August 1995

1. The Department suspends retrospectively budgeted Food Stamp households for one month when the household receives an extra periodic income. Retrospective budgeting means budgeting income from a past month to determine benefits for a future month, e.g., earned income received in January is reported to the Department in February and is then budgeted against March food stamp benefits.

July 1995

1. The Department adds a non-heating/non-cooling limited utility allowance.
2. Mandatory verification for household composition, shelter, and utility costs is added.
3. The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is amended, as required by the Legislature, to require the DSHS to notify the parent with whom a child last resided when the child is approved for AFDC while living with a nonparental relative. The parent is also informed of the availability of Family Reconciliation Services and that they have the right to request their child's address. The Department is obligated to disclose the child's address to the parent provided there are no allegations of child abuse or neglect.
4. Public Law 103-286 exempts payments made to victims of Nazi persecution when determining eligibility for and the amount of benefits or services.
5. As a result of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Grand Coulee Dam Settlement Act, funds paid from a trust fund established through the act are disregarded.
6. Bank accounts jointly owned by AFDC recipients and SI recipients may be excluded as a resource for AFDC if the account was considered by Social Security Administration Disability Office (SSADO) in determining SSI eligibility.